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Police groups urge ban on deadly 'cop-killer' ammo

Police organizations, unions and legislators from around the country are engaged in a quiet but determined effort to take off the streets a type of bullet that comes in almost all calibers, can easily punch through normally bulletproof vests and are almost uniformly known for their use in assaults on cops.

There are a number of manufacturers for the bullets, but the best known of the so-called "cop killers" were developed, ironically, by an Ohio doctor and two police officers who said they were only trying to give police in their town an advantage against armed criminals.

But critics from around the country say that in many cases just the reverse is happening — police are the ones being shot with the deadly ammunition. Tom Banes, a California assemblyman who plans to introduce state legislation banning such ammunition, told the United Press International, "These frightening bullets eliminate all protection for police officers and public officials who must fear assassination."

Similar legislation banning the manufacture and possession of the ammunition has already been introduced in New York by State Senator John Calan-

dra, who says he feels certain his bill will pass.

The secretary of the International Union of Police Associations, Bob Gordon, told UPI, "We see absolutely no need for the manufacture of these bullets in any way, shape or form."

One union official in San Francisco told the wire service that in a recent test with the ammunition, a soft bulletproof vest was folded to four times the normal thickness. A .357 magnum fired at a distance of 20 feet from the object reportedly went through all four layers of the vest and five large city phone directories behind it. The union official said the bullets "just ignore" the vest fabric.

Vests made of the synthetic fabric Kevlar have been showing up in increasing numbers in departments around the country as police, worried about the increasing danger they face on routine assignments, find the newer vests to be lighter and more flexible than older models, which were often constructed out of shingled plates.

While these Kevlar vests were popular gift items for cops during the holidays, many now fear the "cop killer" bullets

Continued on Page 13

Getting MADD:

New war on drunk drivers

As the recent holidays' festive glow begins to fade from memory, notice of the grim highway fatality statistics amassed during that period may also begin to fade. But according to some national, state and local law enforcement officials, legislators and concerned citizens, the estimated 342 holiday traffic fatalities also served as a reminder that there is a growing movement across the country to crack down on drunk driving, a movement that is not likely to wane with the passing of one holiday season.

Some states announced right before the holidays that they were either contemplating new changes in their drunk driving laws, such as New York, or that tougher measures were about to take place during the new year (LEN, Jan. 11, 1982).

Other states have hopped on the bandwagon since the year's beginning, an indication to some observers that public outrage about drunk driving deaths is beginning to have lasting effects on the public consciousness and legislators' actions.

The National Highway Council estimated that at least half of the deaths reported over the holidays were due to

those who drank too much yet continued to drive.

Nine states passed laws last year aimed at drunk drivers and at least six more are considering proposals this year.

In Florida, proponents announced that they would try again to pass a mandatory jail-for-drunk-drivers bill through the state legislature. Similar bills have repeatedly failed in Florida in recent years. Last year, the Senate approved a mandatory jail bill but the House refused to go along.

In California, where tougher laws took effect January 1, officials reported a drop in highway fatalities from 47 a year ago to 27 during the 1981-82 New Year's weekend. According to the Washington Post, the drop "appears to be the direct result of the changes in state law and widespread publicity about them."

Some national highway officials claim that the reason legislators have been hesitant about passing tough antidrunk driving legislation in the past centers on concerns about infringement of individual constitutional rights, as well as the fact that many legislators are defense attorneys concerned with leaving loopholes in existing laws to enable them to get their clients off.

"In order to be a successful attorney, especially one that defends those in drunk driving cases, you have to leave some loopholes in the laws in order to win your cases," Al Lauersdorf of the National Safety Council in Chicago told Law Enforcement News recently. "I just can't help but think that as a whole, attorneys are not the most enthusiastic about making tougher drunk driving laws."

But Lauersdorf, along with others, readily admits that the renewed efforts on the part of states and localities against drunk driving is in no small measure due to the efforts of citizens groups such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) and Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID).

"Those types of organizations have definitely brought the issue of drunk driving to the attention of legislatures across the country," Lauersdorf said. "Not that they had to bring it to their attention, because it was definitely there, it's just that (legislators) wouldn't do anything about it unless there was enough of a hue and cry from the electorate. Now that's taking place and it has been taking place over the last year and a half in bigger numbers and in stronger numbers, as far as the average citizen is concerned."

California, which recently passed its own tough drunk driving laws, has been the home base for MADD, formed by Candy Lightner, who started the group

Continued on Page 11

Direct and to the point:

Cutting down random patrol's waste

The way many police departments conduct much of their business seems more mysterious than the cases they investigate. For example, Rand Corporation researchers reported during the

Within most police agencies, patrol officers begin a tour of duty by patrolling (driving) "systematically un-systematically" through their beats for the purpose of deterring crime until interrupted by a dispatched assignment.

When officially dispatched, the responding patrol officer may be required to provide only perfunctory initiative in handling some calls because of limited responsibility. Although expected to handle the situation until back-up or supervisory units have responded, if needed, the officer may be informally encouraged to return to service as soon as possible in order to handle additional calls for service.

Historically, the patrol officer has seldom been given systematic information (including the "roll-call one-liners") about the problems in his or her beat, and commensurate responsibility with investigators and other specialists to address these problems. Such information voids have resulted in patrol being conducted in a random, reactive and haphazard manner. The lack of meaningful information needed to direct patrol and the resultant random activity not only invites random activity but provides some credence to hunches, chance and luck in dictating the patrol mission.

Little by little, this "random-reactive" patrol routine has become strongly allied with tradition. Rather than providing direction based on experience, tradition has tended to conceptually imprison innovative thought regarding alternative patrol procedures. The outcome has been a perpetuation of similar practices with predictable results, an exaggerated impression among patrol personnel of busyness, and, perhaps most damaging of all, a diminished significance of patrol work and the dignity of the patrol officer's position.

Without hinting to negate the value that police research has had in recent years, most of the research published on patrol, admittedly, has not provided the type of cogent guidance that explains in policy and operational terms what administrators are supposed to do. Rather, research findings have generally indicated what doesn't work, although provocative issues have been identified and examined.

Stemming from its inception and continuing throughout its evolution, the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) has emphasized a meaningful marriage between pertinent research findings and practical police ex-

Continued on Page 6

The ICAP Story

Fourth in a series

mid-1970's, that detective work, ironically, is perhaps the most mysterious function within a police organization.

While a paucity of data still shrouds the "detective mystique," a plethora of information has been published about patrol. Perhaps the most significant, albeit controversial research in this area involved the pioneering efforts of the Police Foundation during the early 70's to assess the effectiveness of conventional preventive patrol. Questions emanating from this work generated a multiplicity of follow-up research projects that focused on patrol issues.

Yet in spite of all the research that has been published on patrol, the patrol function itself remains enigmatic. Across this country with monotonous regularity, three times a day, 365 days per year, thousands of police officers enter and exit their patrol cars at shift change.

...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

Despite some raised eyebrows, bail reform bill heads for OK

A bill that would reverse Federal bail law provisions and allow the pretrial "preventive detention" of defendants who are found to be dangerous has been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee and appears headed for passage by the full Senate this year, according to the New York Times.

The bill, similar to provisions in a bill designed to overhaul the entire Federal criminal code that was passed by the committee earlier last year, was approved by voice vote, despite concerns about the bill's constitutionality that have been raised by a number of legal scholars and civil liberties activists.

A section of the bill recently approved by the Judiciary Committee says that defendants must be detained if after a hearing judges find that nothing else will "reasonably assure the appearance of the person and the safety of any other person and the community."

The bill also calls for a "rebuttable presumption" that detention be specified for defendants accused of a crime of violence, a major drug offense or a crime punishable by life imprisonment or death.

Other provisions in the bill require judges to jail more defendants convicted of offenses while they await sentencing or while they appeal their convictions.

Bail reform has been one of the hallmarks of the anticrime policy backed by President Reagan and the Attorney General's violent crime task force. Among others arguing in favor of changing the current procedures were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Senator Strom Thurmond (R-South Carolina), chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Thurmond and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts are two of the co-sponsors of the current bail reform legislation.

Both Kennedy and Thurmond agreed that separate bail reform legislation would be necessary since the many provisions of the total criminal code overhaul legislation made it possible that such legislation could get tied up in controversy as it has in the past.

Current Federal bail statutes require judges to release defendants before trial in noncapital cases if they seem likely to appear in court. No stipulation about the defendant's possible dangerousness or propensity to commit additional crimes while on bail has been used.

In a related matter, the Supreme Court agreed last October to hear a case dealing with whether a criminal defendant in a noncapital case may be held without bail before a trial. The case involves an appeal by the state of Nebraska of a Federal appellate court decision that struck down a constitutional amendment prohibiting bail for persons accused of violent sex crimes.

Cable viewers tune in to real life crime in Ohio

People turn on cable television for movies, sports, news, weather and other forms of programming not normally found on commercial television. In Troy, Ohio, residents can get another feature, one they may not have been expecting when they turned on their sets — police advisories about crimes in progress.

The special feature, built into the operating capacity of sets hooked into the Troy Cable Communications system, is called emergency audio override. Until recently the capacity had been used to announce civil defense emergencies such as tornadoes and hurricanes.

The system was used successfully by local police in effecting the capture of burglars who had broken into a local hardware store.

According to Police Chief C. William Frank, "I felt we should let everyone know what was going on, so we went on cable TV. We told the citizens to stay inside and not open their doors to anyone but the police. We also gave a description of the suspects and asked anyone having information concerning their whereabouts to give us a call."

Gene Walding, technical services director for Centel Cable Television, the Chicago firm that owns Troy Cable, said, "The police in Troy have the ability to override the audio on all the cable channels to deliver emergency information. They merely pick up a special phone, dial an access number, and they're on the air."

Broadcasting the emergency information over the cable led to one viewer calling in to report that four suspects had

been spotted running in a nearby cornfield. With the aid of a helicopter borrowed from a nearby TV station and a police dog, the suspects were captured and brought into custody.

The Troy police chief said he and his men wouldn't hesitate to use the system again, but he cautioned against overuse. "If people are home watching a movie and we keep interrupting, they're going to get awful sore," he said.

NY's drug economy soars as pot ranks third in farm produce

A recent series of television commercials appearing in and around the New York area have been extolling the virtues of products manufactured in the state, from farm produce to clothes to electronics.

Thus far, however, the commercials have yet to focus on what one recent survey says is the third largest cash-crop in the state — marijuana. According to a study done by the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), pot production in the state accounted for an estimated \$150 million in 1981, ranking just below corn and hay in terms of New York's agricultural output.

NORML estimated that approximately \$8.2 billion worth of the plant was grown throughout the United States last year, with the greatest plant production coming from California, Hawaii, Oklahoma and Oregon.

A spokesman for the reform group, which has its national headquarters in Washington, D.C., told the New York Daily News recently that among the factors contributing to New York's bumper marijuana crop in 1981 are the economics of the recession and the introduction of a robust Asian variety of the plant that is reportedly able to endure — and even thrive — in lower temperatures, making it ideal for areas in the country where winters drop the mercury into below-freezing numbers.

DEA spokesmen disputed NORML's estimates of pot production in both New York and the nation but admitted that the agency had no comparable figures for

either 1981 or 1980. The latest DEA figures, for 1979, report that an estimated \$2.1 billion was grown in the U.S.

Prof says genes fit as possible cause of crime

The issue of genetic predisposition toward crime popped up again recently, this time at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, D.C., when a California researcher told an audience that, according to his recently-concluded research, criminal predisposition may be inherited.

The researcher, Dr. Sarnoff A. Mednick of the University of Southern California, told the assembled group of scientists that preventive treatment could be given to those identified as being criminally predisposed, leading to what he called a "marked" reduction in crime.

Dr. Mednick said he did not believe that his study of nearly 15,000 adopted children in Denmark meant that criminal behavior itself was inherited, but rather that biological factors that may be linked to criminality can be passed on from one generation to the next.

Among such factors Dr. Mednick listed nervous system characteristics, low intelligence and predisposition to alcoholism.

Dr. Mednick studied the life histories of 14,427 Danish children adopted by predominantly middle-class, law-abiding citizens soon after birth from 1924 to 1927, and compared criminal tendencies of those offspring, measured by court convictions, with those of their biological parents.

The researcher said he found a "greatly increased likelihood" for those whose parents had criminal backgrounds for such repetitive property crimes as theft, but no similar evidence for violent crime.

In the past, civil libertarians and some social scientists have strongly resisted contentions that children could be identified as potential criminals based on genetic considerations.

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Chief defends PD morale

The issue has been joined once again between a police chief of a Northeast city and one of that city's newspapers over the issue of credibility. The city this time is Hartford, the chief is George W. Sicaras, the newspaper is the Hartford Courant. At issue is whether there is a morale problem on the Hartford force due to changes Sicaras has made since taking the helm in August 1980.

In a recent story, the Courant quoted anonymous sources as having said there was a "deep morale problem" at the police department and that there was "deep resentment" of Sicaras. Sicaras, however, told Law Enforcement News that the paper's sources consisted of half a dozen malcontents against whom he had taken administrative action.

The paper's editors, the chief said, had agreed that they were "unfair" to both him and his department, that morale was in fact not a problem, and had agreed to do a follow-up story to correct the issue.

But the city editor of the Courant told Law Enforcement News that the paper stands by its story.

In the paper's original story, the Courant said that "HUGO come back" stickers had been circulating among Hartford cops, which the paper said was "the latest and one of the most visible

signs of unhappiness in the department with the current chief."

The name "Hugo" on the stickers refers to Sicaras' predecessor, Hugo J. Masini, who was forced to resign as police chief in Hartford 19 months ago amid controversy over low morale. Masini currently works as security chief for General Public Utilities, in charge of security at the Three Mile Island nuclear facility.

The paper also cited other evidence of reported unhappiness by Hartford cops, including a large turnout of police at a fundraiser for Capt. Donald B. Gates, whom Sicaras had suspended from the force in October; a parody of Sicaras in the form of a forged order demanding that all officers grow Hitler-style mustaches, and an underground newsletter circulating within the department making fun of the new chief.

The paper also reported that Sicaras' top aides in the department contested the view that morale problems were widespread, with one noting that the bumper sticker campaign "just reflects the fact that the police department, like any organization, has disgruntled employees."

That view was echoed by Sicaras, who told Law Enforcement News that he had

Continued on Page 11

Security firms tell their clients: unarmed guards, if you please

The arming of America continues unabated amid impassioned debate as to the merits of stricter gun control legislation. Yet for private security firms, arming their guards remains an open question, with many companies saying they are resisting providing armed guards to their clients or that they are using only disarmed guards, while others say they have used and will continue to use armed guards to protect special needs.

Interviews with a number of experts in private security have turned up scores of answers for either arming or not arming security guards. Most officials contacted, however, agree that a mixture of factors, including tougher state controls, increasing insurance premiums and the dangers of aggravating volatile situations all contribute to making security firms nervous about having their guards carry weapons.

As police departments across the country continue to diminish in size, many businesses are forming security forces of their own or hiring one of the long-established firms such as Pinkerton or Wackenhut, or any of a number of newer entries into the growing field.

In a 1976 report, the Justice Department found that there were more than a million security guards in the U.S., twice the number of police officers in the country. Most observers agree there has been a substantial increase in that number since the last Justice Department survey.

Asked for his company's policy on providing armed guards, Alex Dughi, a spokesman for Pinkerton, said in a recent interview, "We've always fought against it. We have never provided armed guards voluntarily."

Pinkerton's reasoning for this was simple, he said: "The further they are away from guns the less likely they are to shoot somebody or themselves, or do some damage."

"We have resisted providing armed guards historically," Dughi said. "In certain cases where it does seem necessary, we have provided it, but our policy is, 'Please use unarmed personnel.' After all, we are not in the police business to begin with. We are not in the military force business either."

That view was echoed by G. J. DeCaro, Pinkerton's director of security for nuclear facilities, who said nonetheless that nuclear plants are one instance where providing armed guards is still necessary.

"The Nuclear Regulatory Commission mandates it, it says you'll have armed guards," DeCaro said, "and they'll specify the weapons that have to be there as a rule. Also, other classified, government-type operations which are of a highly classified nature, and the orders for the job specify that you will have armed guards. There is no question; you do it."

DeCaro said that armed guards are also used in other areas "where the environment of the plant or the site is located, armed guards would just about have to be placed in there, in order to properly protect it. Outside of that, our pitch is to try and talk them out of providing armed guards."

Security specialists concede, however, that while it is desirable to have as few armed guards as possible, the needs of the client have to be considered. "The job functions of the armed guard and the police are different," noted Robert Hair, a security consultant who is also a professor of police science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. "Police are empowered to protect the public. Private guards are there to protect the needs of private concerns."

Hair, who also served as a police officer in the New York City Police Department for more than 20 years, added, however:

Continued on Page 12

LA mulls imposing fines for excessive false burglar alarms

Los Angeles has now joined the growing list of municipalities attempting to deal with the vexing problem of police response to an increasing number of false burglar alarms.

The Los Angeles Police Commission has given its approval to a compromise measure that would impose a service charge on the fifth and subsequent false alarms in any 12-month period. The city councilman sponsoring the measure, Zev Yaroslavsky, told the Los Angeles Times recently that he expects the measure to be approved by the council shortly.

Other cities have already attempted to try and deal with this problem in various ways. Tenafly, New Jersey, charges homeowners \$15 for the third false alarm registered each year and \$25 for every call after that, while in Pasadena, California, police require owners to get permits before obtaining their protection equipment (LEN, October 12, 1981).

Los Angeles police officials told the Times that burglar alarms account for approximately 10 percent of all calls for police service, and that false alarms waste more than 200,000 hours of police time each year, approximately three percent of all time worked by the department's officers.

Under provisions of the commission's ordinance, the fee, expected to be \$42.50 per false alarm after the first four, should generate a little over \$1 million, according to police estimates.

Police Commander Jack White, assigned to the Police Commission, expects that more than 6,000 homeowners and businesses will be billed for the 25,000 calls he estimates the department will handle during the first year the rule is in effect.

The revenue generated by fines would be enough to pay for approximately 20 LA police officers. But White emphasized that even the new measure would not be enough to compensate for the time the police waste in responding to false alarms from the city's 17,000 registered alarms and 50,000 unregistered alarms.

Not registering an alarm system is a violation of city ordinances.

LA police estimate that 98 percent of the alarms that they answer are false. One officer, Trevor Asfall, told the Times that in six months with the Wilshire area's burglar alarm detail, only one alarm a month has been legitimate and none of the calls to which police have responded has netted a burglar.

Knee-deep in the big muddy



Police officers in Vallejo, California, are forced into emergency marine duties as they help evacuate residents after a violent winter storm caused flash flooding in the Northern California area. More than eight inches of rain fell in a 12-hour period, stranding thousands of residents.

Wide World Photo

People & Places

The 1,600-round argument in Texas

When the mayor of a town that has two police officers and a population of 2,400 decides to purchase four machine guns for the town — guns that are capable of firing 1,600 rounds a minute — there's bound to be animated discussion about it.

And so there is in Whitewright, Texas, where newly sworn-in Police Chief D. L. Walker has decried the purchase, saying neither he nor his assistant would use the weapons purchased by Mayor Frank Robinson.

The weapons had been purchased with \$1,386 donated to the town by a group of citizens led by the municipal judge, who said the weapons were for use "in case of riot or nuclear attack," a description the chief labeled as "absurd."

Since Walker took his post in November there has been a burglary and a theft reported in Whitewright, but even that minor crime wave was not enough evidence for the chief to justify the new weapons purchase.

As reported in the New York Times, one citizen angered by the purchase said at a recent City Council meeting, "Four automatic weapons would annihilate this town."

It's Your Move

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LA tabs Block as Pitchess' replacement

To the surprise of almost no one, the Los Angeles County supervisors made it official recently and announced they had unanimously voted for Sherman Block to succeed Peter J. Pitchess as head of the world's largest sheriff's office. The supervisors took their action even though two other candidates for the office, who plan to run against Block in next June's regular elections, asked supervisors not to make the appointment.

Block, 57, is a 25-year veteran of the department who worked his way up through the ranks until he was appointed by Pitchess to be undersheriff in 1975. Block now steps into the \$62,492 position as 24th sheriff of the county's 7,200-member department.

Pitchess, who had held the position for

the past 23 years until his resignation last January, was designated "sheriff emeritus for the rest of his life" by the county supervisors.

The two candidates who contested the appointment are Robert Feliciano and the Rev. Charles Green. Feliciano, police chief of the County Housing Authority, told the Los Angeles Times that the supervisors were guilty of "political fixing" by appointing Block to succeed Pitchess, and he termed the designation of Block an "unethical appointment."

The supervisors' vote was held up for a week by Supervisor Ed Edelman so he could "sit down and talk" with Pitchess's successor. Neither Block nor Pitchess attended the supervisors' hearing that culminated in the announcement of Block's appointment.

Parr moves up

It's onward and upward for Secret Service agent Jerry Parr, the agent whose face became familiar to millions of Americans who saw pictures of him showing President Reagan into his limousine after the attempted assassination of the President last March 30.

According to the Associated Press, Parr, 51, recently ended two and a half years as head of the White House Secret Service detail, having been promoted to assistant director for research.

Scheduled to replace Parr as head of the Presidential protection detail is Robert DeProspero, 42, formerly Parr's assistant.

Delaney moves out

The political dispute between Westchester County Executive Alfred B. DelBello and Thomas J. Delaney, the county's suspended Sheriff/Commissioner of Public Safety, is over, outside of the courtroom at least, with the recent announcement that DelBello has agreed to drop all charges leveled against the Westchester law officer and that Delaney has agreed to resign.

Under terms of the agreement, Delaney will receive a \$42,000 stipend, a figure that represents roughly half a year's salary for the former lawman, who had earned \$63,000 in salary plus an additional \$20,000 in benefits.

The New York Times, which reported terms of the agreement, said the accord "seemed to favor" the county executive since the agreement says Delaney will not be kept on the county's payroll, a stipulation Delaney had sought.

The agreement ends a five-month administrative hearing into the charges leveled against Delaney by DelBello. Until now, the costs of the hearings had reached an estimated \$300,000, with some observers speculating that if the hearing was allowed to be continued to final resolution in court it could have cost the county's taxpayers a million dollars.

Before the accord was announced, a retired State Supreme Court justice had dropped 19 of the 43 charges against Delaney but he indicated that the remaining allegations were extremely serious and unless they were rebutted by the defense, they would probably be upheld. The Times reported that "little contrary evidence" was offered by Delaney's attorneys after that point.

Rivalries between Delaney and DelBello have been acknowledged by both sides as impeding the effective merger in 1979 between the Sheriff's Department and the Parkway Police, an arm of the County Executive's office.

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SUPREME COURT BRIEFS

By AVERY ELI OKIN



Eighteen years ago, the Supreme Court created a sensation throughout the legal profession and the criminal justice community with its announcement of the landmark decision *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963). The *Gideon* case firmly established that an indigent criminal defendant was entitled to legal counsel in felony cases.

The next few years were marked by a proliferation of public defenders' offices throughout the country. They were staffed by competent, dedicated, but usually underpaid attorneys who succeeded in protecting the rights of the accused without having to worry that their professional competence was being called into question.

During the last several years, however, there have been numerous instances of dissatisfied former clients suing their attorneys for malpractice. This pattern trickled down to a point where indigent criminal defendants began suing their court-appointed counsel. The Supreme Court addressed the issue on December 4, 1979 when it ruled, in *Ferri v. Ackerman*, 444 U.S. 193, that private attorneys who are appointed to represent indigent clients in the Federal courts were not immune from malpractice suits. (For an analysis of the *Ferri* decision, see *Supreme Court Briefs*, Law Enforcement News, December 24, 1979, pp. 5-6.)

A little more than two years after the *Ferri* decision the Supreme Court has announced a decision which further defines the relationship between public defenders and indigent criminal defendants. An analysis of that decision as

well as items of interest on the Court's docket follows.

Suits against Public Defenders

With just one Associate Justice dissenting, the Supreme Court ruled that a public defender does not act "under color of state law" when engaged in the lawyer's traditional functions as counsel to an indigent criminal defendant in a state proceeding. With this decision the Supreme Court set forth the nationwide rule that public defenders representing indigent clients may not be sued under the Federal civil rights law, Title 42 U.S.C. §1983.

This landmark decision began its path to the Supreme Court in 1979 when an indigent convict, acting on his own behalf, filed a complaint under the Federal civil rights statute in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa. The complaint alleged that a staff attorney in the Polk County Offender Advocate's office had failed to represent the convict adequately in his appeal to the Iowa Supreme Court.

According to the facts cited in the Supreme Court decision, a full-time attorney employed by the county was assigned to handle the inmate's appeal of the robbery conviction. After making an inquiry into the case, the attorney, acting under Rule 104 of the Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure, moved to withdraw as counsel for the case. The attorney's motion was supported by an affidavit and a legal memorandum which established that the basis for the convict's appeal was "wholly frivolous." After reviewing the attorney's legal memorandum, affidavit and motion, the Iowa Supreme Court granted the request to withdraw from the case. At the same time, Iowa's highest court dismissed the convict's appeal.

Shortly thereafter, the convict brought

'A public defender does not act 'under color of state law' when engaged as counsel to an indigent criminal defendant.'

the 18 U.S.C. §1983 action in the U.S. District Court, alleging that the attorney's request to be removed from the case "had deprived him of his right to counsel, subjected him to cruel and unusual punishment, and denied him due process of law." Among other claims, the complaint sought damages of \$175,000. In order for the inmate to bring this action under the Federal civil rights law, it was necessary for him to establish that the appointed attorney who violated his constitutionally protected rights was an employee or agent of the state. To establish this, the convict noted the attorney's full-time employment by Polk County.

The District Court was unconvinced of the convict's alleged civil rights violation. That court dismissed the complaint, noting that "a public defender owes a duty of undivided loyalty to his client." From that position the court reasoned that because of that duty of undivided loyalty a public defender could not be sued as an agent of the state.

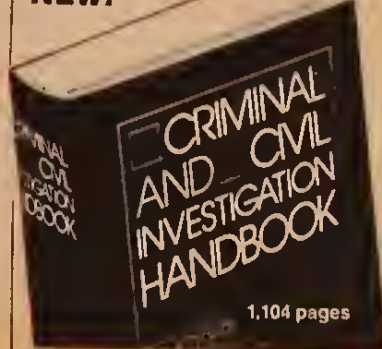
Disagreeing with the reasoning of the District Court, the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit reversed. In reaching its decision the appellate court said that the controlling factor was that Iowa offender advocates were "employees of the County," which was "merely a creature of the State." Further support for the reversal was found in the notion that the public defenders "receive their power not because they are selected by their clients, but because they are employed by the

County to represent a certain class of clients, who likely have little or no choice in selecting the lawyer who will defend them."

Rejecting the reasoning of the appellate court, eight members of the Supreme Court found that although the Iowa offender advocate's employer was a relevant factor in this case, it was not sufficient "to establish that a public defender acts under color of state law within the meaning of" 18 U.S.C. §1983. Writing for the Court's majority, Justice

Continued on Page 13

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Slow but steady...

Study says female cops show gains

By EDWARD DIAMOND

A recent Federally-funded study shows that in police departments in most medium to large American cities, women continue to make up a small percentage of both regular patrol officers and management personnel, although significant gains were registered by females during the last decade.

The study, conducted by the Police Foundation with funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, said that there was an eightfold increase in the use of women on patrol during the 1970's and that women in major American police departments had increased from 1.5 percent to 3.38 percent of the force.

But the study also said that women constituted 1.69 percent of municipal police above the rank of patrol officer and .29 percent of all state police above that rank.

The report, entitled "A Progress Report on Women in Policing," was written by Cynthia G. Sulton and Roi O. Townsey. It was intended as a follow-up to an earlier Police Foundation study, "Women in Policing," issued in 1972.

The findings are based on a national survey of the hiring and use of women in police, to which 285 municipal police departments had 35 state police agencies responded. The report also includes five

case studies on the use of female police by departments in Washington, D.C., Miami, Denver, Houston and Detroit. All of the results were obtained from departments that serve 50,000 people or more.

The increase in the number of female officers in the U.S. is attributed in part to the passage in 1972 of the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Act. According to the study, women "are currently applying to police agencies, which have announced a hiring policy of 'equal pay for equal work' in percentages of 10 to 20 percent."

The study's authors predict that "women could constitute as large a complement as 20 percent of total police officers by the end of the 80's if all discriminatory police practices are eliminated."

Women on police forces have been thwarted thus far in attempts to gain significant entry to policy-making positions, the study states, because of "the tendency toward assigning women to nine-to-five desk jobs after a few years in the department, and psychologically discouraging them from applying for promotions to supervisory positions requiring that they supervise men."

Other findings of the study include:

¶ Forces in both the South and the West have "significantly larger proportions" of women officers on both state

and municipal forces than their counterparts in the North Central or Northeast regions of the U.S. This is due in part, according to the study, to the rapid expansion in the police departments in the West and South since 1972, as well as fiscal "restrictions" police forces in both the Northeast and North Central regions have had to face.

¶ Municipal police forces in the South have a larger proportion of women officers above the rank of police officer than forces in any other region.

¶ Municipal police agencies appear to have responded more rapidly with equal assignment of men and women after passage of the 1972 Equal Opportunity Act than did their state counterparts.

¶ Many police agencies say they have eliminated traditional barriers to female employment such as age and height, barriers that agencies say once kept them from hiring men and women on an equal basis.

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'Doing the right thing and then doing it right...'

Smoothing the path to directed patrols

Continued from Page 1

perience. This attempt to achieve a pragmatic balance between conventional wisdom regarding "what seems to have worked" and relevant research has melded philosophies with ideas and experience with results. The result has been the emergence of a developmental management process that, while answering many questions, has questioned almost everything traditionally performed in policing.

The several studies on patrol procedures conducted during the 70's have collectively questioned the postulates of preventive patrol and assumptions regarding the value of rapid police response as a ubiquitous operational strategy. While evidence in the latter area identified only a small proportion of calls that actually required a rapid response (these data, incidentally, were collected in the highest violent crime "beat-watches" in Kansas City), findings from the former studies revealed a surprising amount of uncommitted patrol time.

Given the implications that the findings on unstructured patrol time had for patrol managers, the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department initiated a directed patrol study with joint support from the Police Foundation and LEAA's Patrol Emphasis Program (PEP), the forerunner of ICAP.

This study demonstrated that uncommitted patrol time could be productively managed. Ideas generated through the East Patrol Division's patrol "task force" committees, together with information obtained from other police departments (the St. Louis Metropolitan and Denver Police Departments Impact City Evaluations were particularly valuable) helped identify many types of meaningful activities that could be performed by patrol personnel when not assigned to dispatched calls for service. With the addition of "teleserve" clerks at the East Patrol Division's headquarters to take reports over the telephone that formerly required the dispatching of a police officer, uncommitted patrol time actually increased. This time, however, was quickly consumed by additional directed patrol activities.

Of equal importance to the results of the directed patrol study was documentation that bolstered the critical role played by information support (such as crime analysis) in directing patrols. The

experience gained from this Kansas City study has been invaluable in developing directed patrol as an integral and operationally viable component of patrol management under ICAP.

As presently applied, directed patrol represents planned, structured assignments given to patrol personnel to provide interdiction, suppression, apprehension, remedial and investigative activities oriented toward a problem that has been identified and verified through analysis of information. Although the majority of assignments would be handled by sworn officers, it is not beyond the scope of definition that some work could be given to civilian patrol aides if available and duly authorized. Because of the variation among state statutes as to what municipalities are authorized and responsible to perform, there may be considerable flexibility in the use of sworn as opposed to civilian employees. In any case, the bottom line is efficient management of available resources to provide effective delivery of police services, i.e., "doing the right thing and then doing it right!"

Types of Directed Patrol Assignments

The major objective of a well-planned and implemented directed patrol program should be the gradual replacement of random patrol with predefined, structured patrol activities focused on crime control, traffic regulation, peace maintenance, social service and intra-department police issues. As touched on earlier, the specifics of directed patrols can vary substantially depending on the type, complexity and priority of problems identified, as well as the resources and time available to address them. In general, directed patrol activities can be categorized as either "specific-proactive" or "general mission" in nature. Another dimension, not incompatible with this typology could also be developed that classifies directed patrol assignments division based on the amount of time required for completion, i.e., whether an assignment can be conducted at an officer's discretion during a given tour of duty (temporarily busy but available to be dispatched) or it involves continuous commitment for a specified period of time and the officer is not available to be dispatched except for an emergency.

Specific-proactive directed patrols would include miscellaneous covert details such as decoy, stake-out and surveillance operations. Also included in

this category might be certain types of intelligence-gathering where information is needed to apprehend a wanted person.

General mission assignments could cover a host of different crime prevention activities, including security surveys and target-hardening, installation of concealed cameras and "identity strips" (calibrated tape to help ascertain a suspect's height) in commercial establishments, stenciling property and recording model and serial numbers from items attractive to residential burglars, disseminating information regarding crime patterns in specific neighborhoods, and suggesting precautionary measures that could be taken to protect property. Information may be solicited from citizens as to possible criminal or suspicious activities in their areas. Patrol officers might devote time to school and neighborhood meetings to present information on crime trends and prevention, or to enlist and organize citizens for "block watch," "safe walkway," even "court watch" programs.

Other efforts might address issues of concern within the patrol division. For example, patrol officers could be required to develop and maintain a composite profile that contains demographic and topographical characteristics peculiar to their beats. A listing of public buildings, businesses and residences with alarms (by type) could be developed along with the location and addresses of vacant buildings, lots, abandoned houses and probable targets for crimes. The monikers, aliases, sanctuaries, acquaintances and rendezvous points of known offenders might also provide a meaningful source of information. In short, the more knowledgeable an officer is about the problems and idiosyncrasies of his or her beat, the better should be the quality of the service rendered.

Another form of directed patrol under the general mission category involves in-service training designed to upgrade

abilities and communicate pertinent information. Although the possibilities are too numerous to mention, training programs that teach, for example, skills in conducting stationary, foot and mobile surveillances, prisoner and building searches and proper procedures to initiate car and pedestrian checks are some of the ways in which uncommitted patrol time can be put to productive use.

Directed Patrol Implementation

Many factors affect the execution of a well-designed directed patrol operation. Perhaps the most salient of these would be the amount and quality of information that describes the problem(s) and the imagination and ingenuity displayed in planning the information. Other elements include the availability of necessary personnel and equipment, sound supervision of the operation once implemented and a well-documented evaluation once the operation has ended.

In its developmental stages, directed patrol is the final step in achieving sound management of patrol operations — the culmination of a logical chain of events that generally requires much time and trouble to implant. The most elementary support system for directed patrol operations includes, but is not limited to:

¶ A comprehensive workload analysis to assess demand for services by types of calls, by time of day and by day of week. This analysis should also show the amount of time spent on calls, seasonal variations in service delivery and the proportion of back-up units required on dispatched calls by time of day.

¶ An adjustment in resource allocation to more equitably deploy personnel in relationship to demand for services

¶ The establishment of a crime analysis unit with the capability to produce pertinent and timely data and intelligence profiles;

¶ A "calls-for-service" management system that provides for response diversion alternatives, e.g. patrol aide and

About the Author

William H. Bieck is currently the Project Director of the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program in Reading, Pennsylvania. His previous experience includes six years with the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department where he was head of the Operations and Crime Analysis Unit and principal investigator for the Response Time Analysis Study. He also collected data for the Police Foundation's Preventive Patrol Experiment conducted in Kansas City.

Prior to working with police agencies, Mr. Bieck was an assistant professor of sociology at Nebraska Wesleyan University. He has written several reports and articles in the areas of police and emergency medical services, and has consulted for Federal, state and city



agencies and universities and research institutions. He has also served on advisory boards in evaluation of law enforcement programs.



Among a number of "general mission" assignments in a directed patrol program are conducting security surveys and target-hardening in commercial establishments.



An initial concern in establishing a directed patrol program is identifying problem areas. Here officers from the Reading, Pennsylvania, police department ponder a district by-district breakdown of the city.

teleserve programs, and call ranking and stacking procedures that equate dispatching time with the appropriate response required for incoming calls. The priority given to directed patrol assignments in relation to other dispatch criteria should also be indicated.

¶ The development of administrative guidelines within the patrol division that articulate the rules, roles and responsibilities of the directed patrol program.

Although the kinds of directed patrols to be implemented are dictated by the types of problems they are designed to address most ICAP cities report much in common (although considerable variability does exist) in terms of implementing directed patrol. The Racine, Wisconsin, Police Department was the first ICAP city to institute formal policies and procedures governing directed patrol operations. Based on what has been derived from Racine, initiation of directed patrol activity usually begins by a work-up of information compiled by crime analysts that describes a pattern identified through tactical crime analysis procedures. This information is developed on an "initiation" form or, as created by the San Diego Police Department, a "tactical action plan" (TAP).

Other forms and memorandums will also need to be completed for those in the chain of command authorized to implement, terminate and evaluate directed patrols. Memorandums are usually required by street supervisors to monitor the daily progress of directed patrol assignments.

It is important to address questions of strategies during the planning phase. Has a consensus been attained on just what results are to be expected? Is the goal, for example, to suppress crime by using displacement methods with high visibility and saturation patrols, or to apprehend criminals by using covert tactics? If the latter, a discussion of "blending" and "cover" techniques might prove fruitful. Safety for those involved in covert operations should also be of topical concern. If the pattern of crimes identifies spans shift changes, responsibility should be delegated to provide the necessary coordination. Finally, it is important that the appropriate equipment be available.

Another issue of relevance for patrol supervisors and commanders involves the officers assigned or permitted to work on directed patrol. This issue,

however, is more applicable to specific-proactive patrols than to the general mission type. Most general mission directed patrols can probably be performed by an officer in uniform during a regular tour of patrol duty if not overly busy with dispatched assignments.

If it is necessary to be relieved from radio runs in order to perform general mission directed patrols, permission can be granted by either the dispatcher or field supervisor, depending on administrative policy. The "directed deterrent 'D-Runs'" developed by the New Haven, Connecticut police offer informative guidance in conducting various kinds of directed patrols.

Unless a patrol division has a tremendously disproportionate amount of either older or very young and inexperienced officers (usually an exception to what is found), ICAP management philosophies discourage the use of specialists or "elite" units in covert, specific-proactive directed patrols. Inexperience can be overcome with time and training, and voluntary participation by interested officers helps engender conscientious performance and "career development." Moreover, if an open and participative process is encouraged during the planning phase, valuable insights can be obtained from the younger officers who are less conditioned by habit. In short, a balance of skill, experience and interest levels should derive from officers involved in proactive-specific directed patrol operations.

Directed Patrol Problems

The problems experienced in implementing a directed patrol program can be divided into two categories — operational and attitudinal — with one type of problem not easily divorced from the other. Operational problems can be expected to surface once it has been decided to establish a directed patrol program. Attitudinal problems, on the other hand, are generally more pronounced in planning the implementation of the program and can be expected to persist for some time after implementation. Chronology of occurrence, thus, dictates that attitudinal problems be treated first.

There appears to be a popular reluctance among many police practitioners to question the value of conventional, random patrol. Preventive patrolling and rapid police response have for years been considered indicants of police effec-

tiveness, and research findings pertaining to these issues have already been presented. Perhaps the problem resides not so much with the "facts" but in assumptions germane to the notion of randomness. If this is accurate, one might ponder the odds of deterring a crime based on luck as opposed to using data from systematic crime analysis.

Evidence reported from Syracuse, New York, and Kansas City, Missouri indicates that 70 percent of Part I crimes do not even occur in patrol view. It is not known, however, what proportion of those committed in patrol view are "detectable."

Other documentation that tends to counter the rigid adherence to random patrol was provided by the Los Angeles Police Department in the 1967 President's Commission Report on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, "Science and Technology." LAPD data indicated that the probability of an officer intercepting a robbery in progress was approximately 6,000:1 and occurred once in every 14 years.

It has been facetiously suggested that random patrolling may be as productive in deterring crimes as patrols by fire trucks would be in suppressing fires. Although an obvious exaggeration, the purpose and function of random preven-

tive patrol deserves serious reappraisal in light of alternative procedures.

The operational problems in implementing patrol consist primarily of perceived personnel shortages, lack of proper equipment, poor planning, limited training and experience, indecisive administrative guidelines and poor communication and coordination.

The first problem of insufficient personnel frequently stems from the tradition that demands "all cars to be filled." With supporting documentation that accurately forecasts the average number of calls dispatched and the time consumed on these calls, several patrol officers might eventually be relieved from normal patrol duties to conduct directed patrol activities. This generally involves, usually on a volunteer basis, "shutting down" several patrol cars and temporarily reassigning these officers to directed patrol duty. Following some experimentation, administrative guidance, recognition accorded to those results achieved, the process may become accepted, refined and eventually routine.

Another impediment in assigning manpower arises when several different crime patterns have been identified in a relatively short period of time. The inclination is for officers to ignore the least "sexy," although problematic cases, in favor of the potentially more exciting crimes. For example, a rash of "theft from auto" or "theft of auto accessories" may not engender the enthusiasm that the pursuit of residential burglars might, even though losses from the auto larcenies might be substantial.

Information recently published by several employees of the Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department indicated yet another problem. Some officers there were resistant to becoming involved in direct patrol "due to the increase in direction and corresponding reduction in their discretion to patrol where they please when they please."

Most of the problems associated with the implementation of directed patrol programs can be resolved through time. Sound management procedures can help identify problems and suggest solutions through a participatory planning and evaluation process. Given the austerity budgets now prevalent in many municipal administrations, the question is raised as to whether police departments can "afford" to initiate directed patrol programs. The evidence is in from many cities, including several non-ICAP departments, and clearly the program works. Quality arrests for serious violent crimes have been made by officers on directed patrol. Moreover, many criminal

Continued on Page 12



Decoy, stakeout and surveillance operations are all important "specific-proactive" components of the effective directed patrol program.

'Thinking about' American crime

An interview with Harvard professor, writer and CJ critic James Q. Wilson

LEN: In light of your experience at the national level, do you feel the Federal Government has an active role to play in fighting crime?

WILSON: I think the Federal Government has almost no role to play except in those crimes which involve the violation of Federal statutes, which are not primarily those of concern to the average citizen, or where there is a criminal conspiracy operating across jurisdictions, such as organized crime or narcotics trafficking, or crime that involves people trying to enter the United States illegally or bringing in drugs illegally. But by and large crime is a problem for local governments.

LEN: Do you think the average citizen understands the limited role the Federal Government has to play?

WILSON: I think they do, that is to say, I think they want the government to do more about crime, but I think they understand that there's not much that the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States can do. I think their principal criticisms right now are directed at state and local judges and at the prison systems.

LEN: On a recent "Dick Cavett Show" on television, Associate Attorney General Rudolph Giuliani said that in the 60's and the early 70's, the government was guilty of what he called "throwing money" at problems, especially the crime problem. He was contradicted on that point by New York Times columnist Tom Wicker, who said there really wasn't any time when the government had been throwing money at these problems. Where do you come down on this argument?

WILSON: Well, if you are talking about the Federal Government, the Federal Government spent several billion dollars, on the order of \$6 billion to \$8 billion on crime, with some benefits, no doubt, but on the whole, no visible or credible evidence that having spent that money made the criminal justice system better in any regard. If that's not throwing money at the problem, I don't know what is.

LEN: Do you agree with recent comments by Attorney General Smith that an effective anticrime effort by the Federal Government, conceding its limited involvement, can still be made with less money?

WILSON: I don't think what the Federal Government has to do has ever required it to spend much money. I think there is a money problem in the criminal justice

system; the states and cities are having a difficult time raising the money they need to make the necessary improvements in the system. But I'm not convinced it's the Federal Government's responsibility to supply that money. After all, the money is to be found in the states. The question is who takes it out of the taxpayer's pocket. My view of the Federal system is that it is, in general, better for the money to be taxed by those who are going to spend it, so that the taxing decision and the spending decision are combined in one visible institution, that is the state legislature or the city hall. I don't think it's a good idea for the states and cities to become "Federal aid junkies" and feel they can avoid the difficult taxing decisions and enjoy the pleasant spending decisions by shifting the taxing burden to the Federal Government.

The role of the Federal Government is to spend some monies to try to find out what works, that is to say, to design and carry out and evaluate as effectively as possible various crime control strategies, and to make that information as widely available as possible. And in fact, I think the Federal Government has done that in the past, and even under LEAA continuing today, we've

control. How do we create self-sustaining community organizations that will participate effectively in crime control? What are the effects on the community? I think we need much more research on how the juvenile justice system works; we know scandalously little about which juveniles become career criminals and why, and which do not, and whether the transition from juvenile court to adult court is well managed or poorly managed. We don't even really have good information about juvenile criminal records, how effectively they are used later on in adult prosecutions when they try to identify career criminals. Everybody, I think, is in agreement that a small number of repeat offenders commit a disproportionate share of crime. We also know that most of these career criminals begin while juveniles; in fact they begin very early. What we don't know is how effectively to identify them and what is the best way to intervene. We don't know these things because the functioning of the juvenile justice system, has, much more than the adults, been screened off from serious inquiry, and I think screened off from serious scrutiny.

LEN: How much do we really know about the amount of violent crime that goes on in this country, in terms of the

'I don't think it's a good idea for states and cities to become 'Federal aid junkies' and feel they can avoid difficult taxing decisions and enjoy pleasant spending decisions.'

learned a lot that we didn't know before about crime control. It doesn't cost the Federal Government a lot of money to do that, just a few million dollars a year. I think it's money well spent.

LEN: So you're saying that the Federal role is restricted mostly to areas of research?

WILSON: Insofar as improving state and local crime control, yes. There are things that can be done by the Federal Government in the area of criminal procedure. The Attorney General's (violent crime) task force mentioned changing the rules concerning habeas corpus proceedings, governing the exclusionary rule, governing bail. Many of these requirements on state and local governments have been created by the Federal judicial interpretation of statutes on the constitution, and I think some constructive changes can be made in those interpretations which will make it easier for those state and local governments to function. But I don't think that even if all of these changes were made it would have any dramatic or significant effect on crime; it would simply make the system work better.

LEN: You've been noted as a critic of the way police research has been conducted in the past. How would you like to see money being spent at the Federal level for criminal justice research?

WILSON: I think there are good examples of Federal money being spent in the past, and other non-Federal money being spent in the past. I think that we can cite concrete cases where the money was well spent. I think that where money was spent to find out whether issuing field interrogation reports — making street stops — had a beneficial effect on crime rates in San Diego, was a positive step. Or whether conducting FI's did seem to affect at least certain types of offenses. When the experiment was designed to find out whether the detective function could be altered to produce more rational screening of cases, I think we learned how to improve criminal investigations. I could mention a number of other steps. I think the career criminal program, attempts to organize prosecutors to give better attention to reduce plea bargaining in prosecutions of career criminals, again was the result of a fairly well-conceived pilot project. There are lots — well, there aren't lots, but there are enough examples of the government doing this well to suggest to me that we can continue to do this in the areas where our knowledge is still lacking.

LEN: So if you had to offer recommendations for areas of research into which funds could be channeled most effectively, what would they be?

WILSON: I think the areas where we still need research are the areas of community involvement of crime con-

FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and the victimization surveys conducted by the Justice Department?

WILSON: It depends on what you want the information for. If what you want to know is whether we have a serious crime problem, then we have more than enough information. If you want to know who tends to be committing the most serious crimes, and in what neighborhoods, then I think we have adequate information. If you want highly refined information that would permit you to measure the effect of handling criminals in different ways, the effects of imprisonment, then our information is somewhat shakier. If you want to get down to very precise planning for police deployment and the like, then our criminal information is very poor. But it depends on what you want to know. I'm not sure that any major national effort to improve criminal statistics has to be a high priority. Most of the information we require can best be gathered in localities, once you know what you're looking for.

LEN: Let's talk a little about the work of the Violent Crime Task Force. Specifically, one of the requests was for more Federal funds to help states and localities build more prisons. But the President, as most criminal justice observers are aware, has not indicated that such money is to be forthcoming.

WILSON: It doesn't seem likely, no.

LEN: First of all, do you believe that the present jail system needs a massive influx of funds?

WILSON: Yes, I certainly do.

LEN: Then, if it's not forthcoming from the Federal level...

WILSON: Then it will have to be forthcoming from the states. That's the only alternative. The states are already committed to some major construction programs which are long overdue. One has to see this in historical perspective. During the 1960's we disinvested in prisons. That is to say, we closed them down, we made them smaller, we made fewer and fewer prisons even though the crime rate was rising, under the mistaken view that somehow this rising crime rate would end all by itself, or offenders could be rehabilitated, or they would change their minds. By the time we realized those were false hopes, we had disinvested to the point where we faced a crisis. Our judges were now sending people to prisons in record numbers and there was no place to put them without putting them in absolutely brutal and inhuman conditions. At that point Federal judges began intervening and closing prisons or placing them under judicial supervision, and I think the Federal judges did exactly the right thing. I don't think that society has any right at all to insist that prisoners be crowded,

James Q. Wilson, 50, is Henry Lee Shattuck Professor of Government at Harvard University, as well as a frequent writer, author and critic in the fields of criminal justice, government and politics.

His books on the subject of crime have included "Thinking About Crime," and more recently, "The Investigators: Managing F.B.I. and Narcotics Agents." He has served on the publications board for the periodical "The Public Interest," and has written frequently in such journals as Commentary, Harper's and The New York Times Sunday Magazine.

Wilson's government work includes appointments to both the National Research Council's Committee on Research on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, and the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime. He has been head of the National Advisory Commission for Drug Abuse, the chairman of the White House Task Force on Crime, and is currently vice chairman of the Police Foundation's Board of Directors.

After graduating from the University of Redlands with an A.B. degree, Wilson earned both his master's and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, where he also taught as an assistant professor of political science.

He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and has been awarded both the Charles E. Merriam Award of the American Political Science Association for scholarly work and the Bruce Smith Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences for outstanding contributions to criminal justice.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Edward Diamond.

Criminal justice

by James Q. Wilson

double-celled, left to sleep in corridors, denied elementary sanitary, medical and recreational facilities.

So now there's a great game of catch-up being played, and I think it has to be played both because of grounds of sheer humanity — it's bad enough to take away a man's liberty; you should not brutalize him in addition — also, because prison is the only form of punishment that is appropriate for violent or repeat serious offenders. Certainly our opportunities for non-prison correctional programs are there, but they have to be reserved for the nonviolent offender and the nonrepeat offender. We now are trying to catch up with a rising prison population that will continue to rise for several more years. I don't think that it will rise indefinitely; the end will be in sight sometime in the next two decades, I would imagine. But in the meantime, we have to make a substantial investment. I favored the Federal Government offering some financial aid, because in my view the problem in the prisons had approached a crisis situation. The crisis had been created in part by the decision of Federal judges, though I don't criticize those judges; I support them. I thought, therefore, the Federal Government in this case had a special responsibility to provide that aid. Apparently the Administration takes a different view of the matter, so it's going to be a state responsibility. In any case, the amount the task force suggested, \$2 billion, would only have been a very small fraction of the money that will eventually have to be spent.

LEN: Do you believe that the voters in this country are asking contradictory things by saying on the one hand that they want tougher law and order — stronger measures, more prisons — but not really giving adequate resources to build more prisons?

WILSON: Yes, to some degree, that is unfortunately the case. Government, in the eyes of many people, is a device invented to make it possible to have your cake and eat it too. That is to say, to attack problems without spending money, on the assumption that somehow government will somehow transfer the cost to somebody else. I was very saddened when the prison bond issue was defeated in New York. It was defeated as a result of a very shrewd campaign waged against it by people who opposed, in many cases, prison construction on principle, but disguised their principle behind an appeal to fiscal responsibility. That appeal wasn't persuasive in the city of New York, where the citizens know full well that the prison situation is in dire need of repair, but it was an appealing argument to citizens upstate, and they voted in large enough numbers to defeat it narrowly, and that was unhappy. The same thing happened in Michigan, which also has an increasing prison problem. The voters there voted against it. It's unfortunate but true that some citizens think that you can be tough on crime by being more callous with criminals, that convicted criminals don't deserve anything other than an abominable prison. That's simply a mistaken view. It's wrong on humanitarian grounds, it's wrong on political grounds, and it's a way of trying to duck the real issue, that if you want to control crime you have to spend money. The criminal justice system is badly in need of money at every level.

LEN: One of the other issues the violent crime task force addressed was that of the exclusionary rule. You recently wrote in the Washington Post that "the exclusionary rule is not part of the Constitution; it is a judge-made method to enforce constitutional precepts." What do you think needs to be done to reform that rule?

WILSON: I think the central problem with the exclusionary rule is that it is unjust; that is to say, it attempts to control police misconduct by setting free persons many, no doubt most of whom are in fact guilty, because the police officer made a mistake. And that means the burden of correcting police misconduct falls upon the victims of those criminals whom we have set free.

The second, and related problem is that the rule is so complex, so byzantine in its complexity, that trained professors of law have a difficult time understanding all of its ramifications. You can scarcely expect a high school graduate wearing a police uniform operating in a moment of crisis to think through all of its ramifications. My view is that we have to therefore separate to

some degree the problem of controlling police misconduct with the problem of deciding in court who is guilty and who is innocent. I would prefer the system that they have in Europe; that is to say, the judge admits any evidence of probative value, whether it was gathered properly or improperly, and then in a separate proceeding punishes the police officer or requires that the police administrator punish the police officer if he violated the rule in gathering the evidence. I'm not optimistic, however, that the European system would work well in the United States, because we don't have, as they do, a centralized police administration, and centralized police oversight. We have a decentralized police system and often police administrators that are lax in enforcing proper standards.

So what do we do in lieu of that? Well, in my view, one thing we might do is to for the courts to adopt a rule of reason in interpreting the exclusionary rule, so that technical violations, or "good faith" violations of the exclusionary rule would not be grounds for excluding the evidence from the trial. I mean, if the officer had a warrant, but they erred in issuing it, or if he followed what he thought was the rule in good faith, but it turns out the rule was more complicated or difficult than he imagined, we would still let the evidence in. If, on the other hand, there's a flagrant violation of some elementary constitutional guarantee, such as the right to be face to face with one's accusers, than the evidence could still be excluded as a way of rapping the police on the knuckles. There are still other possibilities. You could amend the Federal Tort Claims Act and make it easier for citizens to sue in Federal court to obtain damages from police organizations who violate the rule. I'm a little skeptical of this, because I'm not sure to add more lawsuits to our already overcrowded court calendar, and also because a lot of our citizens really aren't in a position, financially or otherwise, to sue as a way of correcting the situation. So, on balance, I came down in favor of what the task force recommended, namely putting the rule of reason, instead of the absolute exclusionary rule we have now.

LEN: How would you counter critics who charge that



the many difficulties in making it effective. It is very hard in many jurisdictions to get judges to impose these mandatory sentences. The state of Michigan, for example, has a state law saying there's a mandatory additional sentence of whatever, two or three years in prison if a felony is committed while using a firearm. The judges have, at least in some jurisdictions, refused to convict persons of committing the crime, or have found them guilty of some minor, lesser offense, in order to avoid this. I don't know why judges behave this way. I think it's rather deplorable, but it suggests to me that one shouldn't minimize the difficulty of translating

'The exclusionary rule is so complex, so byzantine, that trained professors of law have a difficult time understanding all of its ramifications.'

any modification of the exclusionary rule might open the floodgates for significant police abuse?

WILSON: That's the argument that is usually made by conservatives against any form of government action. I can recall when conservatives used to say that any kind of Federal support for any kind of activity is like a little pregnancy; there's no such thing. Eventually, a disaster will occur, catastrophe is on the horizon if we ever let the Federal Government out of its cage. Well, now the ACLU has taken that old chestnut of an argument and has tried to turn it around to its purposes. If you allow the police officer any latitude at all, they lust after an opportunity to abuse our rights. Well, that is simply nonsense. It implies that a judge cannot tell the difference between an egregious, blatant violation of somebody's constitutional rights on the one hand, and a technical or trivial or relatively unimportant violation on the other. You know, constitutional rights are not an either-or proposition. The constitution does not ban searches and seizures; it bans unreasonable searches and seizures. And the writers of the constitution assumed that judges would be able to decide the difference between a reasonable and an unreasonable search. I think they can — not perfectly, but I think they ought to be given a chance to not operate under a rule that says they must throw out every bit of evidence, no matter how important, if there was a violation, no matter how minor, of somebody's constitutional rights.

LEN: One of the other things the task force came out in favor of was mandatory prison sentences for anyone using a gun to commit a crime. What's your position on that?

WILSON: In principle I support that, but I recognize

mandatory sentences into practice.

On the whole, if you look at how most criminal court judges now behave, if you commit a crime and you have a gun, you will get a more severe sentence than if you commit a crime without a gun. Whether the mandatory rule will add significantly to what already is now happening, I don't know. I am much more interested in devising ways of inducing people to refrain from carrying guns in public places in the first place, whether or not they're intending to go out and commit a crime. I'd like to get most guns off the streets. I think most judges already take fairly seriously people who commit crimes with guns.

LEN: Where do you come down on the debate about whether there is a causative link between the number of guns available in this country and the amount of violent crime?

WILSON: Oh, I think there's a relationship, without any doubt. I don't think the relationship affects the amount of robbery. If you took guns away from robbers, they would still rob, but they'd use a knife or their fist, or a club or something else. I think what the availability of guns does is to alter the chances that a brawl, a quarrel, an argument or a chance encounter will or will not have lethal consequences. If they only have their fists, somebody might get hurt but nobody's getting killed, but if they're carrying a gun, then somebody's very likely to get killed. So the relationship exists in those kinds of communal crimes, where opportunity or chance or passion play a large role. I wish we could devise a way for people who are likely to behave in these ways from having guns around while they are behaving that way.

Continued on Page 10

LEN interview: Harvard's James Q. Wilson

Continued from Page 9

LEN: Those who advocate stricter Federal role in gun control say that if there were tougher legislation, the only ones likely to give up their weapons are those who would be law-abiding in the first place.

WILSON: I think that that's probably true. I think it depends on what you mean by legislation. I don't think there's much of a Federal role to be played here at all. The debate that goes on in Congress about gun control is by and large an irrelevant debate; the real action here is elsewhere, in the state and the city levels. And the question here is not whether can you get people to turn in their guns, but rather can we persuade people not to carry concealed weapons when they go about in public places, so that we're going to have fewer chance encounters of impassioned killers, quarrelsome killers as a consequence. I would like to see penalties of the sort used by the state of Massachusetts toward that end — making a severe penalty for carrying a concealed firearm. I would not try and take guns out of people's homes. I think that, first of all, it's impossible. Secondly, it may be unconstitutional. We don't have a definitive interpretation on that score, but it's quite possible that to take guns away from people in their homes would in fact violate the Federal constitution. And besides, I think it would require a level of intrusiveness on the part of the government that would be unacceptable. I would prefer a gun-free society, but now that we've got tens of millions of guns out in the society the question is not how do we get them all back, but how do we prevent them from being misused. I think some combination of penalties for people who commit crimes with guns plus penalties that would discourage people from carrying concealed firearms is the best course.

LEN: You have also written that "Progress should be achieved even at the expense of crime." Can you explain that? Do you think that crime is a necessary byproduct of forces that are beyond society's control?

WILSON: Not beyond society's control, but beyond the control of a free society. The most important thing to remember about the crime wave in this country is that it was almost precisely duplicated by crime waves in virtually every other industrial nation. If we had good data about what goes on behind the Iron Curtain, I'm quite confident we'd find similar crime waves there too. In fact, we have a good deal of evidence that crime is a significant problem there.

I think among the reasons that it's gone up, at least in the West — I'm not going to speak for the Soviet-bloc countries — people have experienced an extraordinary increase in personal freedom, and an extraordinary increase in personal affluence. Most people use this constructively, but some don't. Social controls that operate over society are quite fragile. If people have any type of propensity toward crime, releasing those controls means a sharp increase in crime. Obviously, the United States has, in addition to these common problems, special problems as well. We're a mobile society, we have problems of racial conflict, we have problems of the disadvantaged that make it worse. But even if we didn't have those problems, if we could wish them away tomorrow, we would have still, in my opinion, experienced a substantial increase in crime in the past 20 years for the same reasons that crime went up in England, Sweden, Germany, France and everywhere else.

Now, what do you do about it? Well, one thing you can do about it, I suppose, is to reinstate those social controls — have a type of "Cultural Revolution," in which we would have public confessions, brainwashing, intense invasion of privacy by self-appointed communal gangs — in short, we can try to do what the People's Republic of China did, and we'd pay a very high price for it. Or we could try and import into the West traditional virtues of Japanese society. Though I think we can import virtually everything else from Japan, I don't think we can import that *taughts*.

LEN: The picture one gets from reading some of your work is that crime itself may ebb and flow despite the best intentions of governments and politicians.

WILSON: I think that's what I mean to say. If you look at crime in the long, historical perspective, over the last 150 years, the data aren't very good, but I think it does show you have a crime wave after the first World War, in the early part of this century, and then it receded. These changes you can observe in countries all over the world. I think very fundamental social changes linked with the change in the age composition of the population, coupled with the shift in the value of consensus, shift in the direction of interdependence, traditional values, coupled with ethnic competition, I think all of these things

working in combination give us these periodic crime increases. The problem the government faces in this continuum is to control these increases as best it can, given the necessary limits imposed by having a free society, and secondly, to make the criminal justice system function with as much visible justice as is possible so that the average citizen will not lose confidence. Over the last 20 years I don't think that we've done very well in those two sectors, especially during the 1960's. The government, in effect, turned its back on crime, said we're not interested, and denied in effect that it even existed. In 1968, they were still saying that crime isn't even going up. We are now addressing that. I don't think that there's anybody that will deny that crime is a problem, I don't think that there's anybody who isn't supporting constructive efforts to deal with it. But I think we lost about 10 years. During those 10 years, crime was apart from us as an issue, and it shouldn't be, it should be a national issue.

Secondly, in consequence of this, I think the public has lost a lot of confidence in the criminal justice system, especially in the judicial part. It's very sad, because judges ought to be the object of common respect and veneration. I think that's an aspiration of society that lives by a system of rule. Partly through no fault of their own, but partly through their fault, the criminal justice system has forfeited a large amount of that respect, and it has to be reclaimed. Much of the debate about new sentencing laws, mandatory minimums or entitling criminals to speedier trials, is all based on differing ways of reclaiming that lost respect. I think it's important to reclaim it even if none of these things have any effect on the crime rate at all. I think they will have an effect on the crime rate, I think they will reduce crime a little bit, but that's not the principal reason for doing it.

LEN: Charles Silberman wrote in his book "Criminal Violence, Criminal Justice" that one of the dirty secrets that's not really talked about is the issue of race. In the 1960's, he wrote, it became very difficult for any criminal justice professional to talk about the issue of race without being labeled a racist.

WILSON: It still is.

LEN: Is it possible to overcome that kind of stigma?

WILSON: I think it's only possible to overcome it if people have the courage that Charles Silberman displayed in addressing it forthrightly. I admire him for having addressed that subject in his book. I don't necessarily agree with his explanation of why blacks have higher

believe the crime rate may have a life of its own and that Americans are reluctant to give up some of their cherished freedoms, do you feel that increasing fear of crime and violence in this society is inescapable?

WILSON: In the short run, yes. I think I wrote in the 1960's, in one of the first pieces I ever wrote about crime, that we'd be lucky if the crime rate slowed to 15 percent. I think we can do better; in fact, we are doing better than we were five years ago. The career criminal program and more sophisticated police techniques have, I think, made a difference. There's much more that we can do. But when all is said is done, I have no reason for changing my earlier view that government works at the margin of this problem. We cannot deal with it centrally.

In the long run, I think the combined effect of passing the baby boom plus the reassertion of the traditional law and code, which is beginning to be asserted, plus the slow breakup of the inner-city ghettos, so that people who want to get out of these urban prisons can get out — all of this will have an effect, just as it had an effect in the 1900's and the 1910's when the inner cities were jungles as well. But there the crime was not being committed by blacks and Hispanics at all, but by my ancestors, the Irish-Americans, who were organized in gangs, thieving, stealing. That ended and I suspect the current crime wave will end, too.

But it's going to take longer than it has in the past, because our society has changed in a way that fundamentally makes us today more tolerant of crime than we ever were in the past. You just have to look around to see just how much more tolerant we are. Fifty, sixty years ago, the police would never have tolerated the public displays we see today, would never have tolerated open sale of narcotics on street corners, would never have tolerated muggings to occur. They would have used extraordinary measures, and probably illegal measures to suppress it. We've been tolerating a lot today. We've also been tolerating it because most of us can move away from it. In 1910 we couldn't move away from it; the automobile wasn't available, the FHA mortgage wasn't available. Now most of us can move away from it, and in a curious way that's one of the things that makes crime worse. Populations in the cities are usually left to those who are divided between the quick and the dead.

LEN: You've come down fairly strongly against people who say have simplistic views about drug abuse, but you have also said that it is right for society to be able to place its moral standards of indignation on that. What do you feel governments can do as far as stem-

'Now that we've got tens of millions of guns out in society, the question is not how do we get them all back, but how do we prevent them from being misused.'

crime rates than whites, but again, I admire the fact that he said it's important that we talk about it. His challenge has not been taken up by others. We still don't seem to want to talk about it, because people don't want to risk being labeled a racist. It's especially unfortunate because blacks are not born criminals. In fact, through much of our history blacks have had a lower crime rate. The fact that blacks now have a higher crime rate than whites, I think, is largely a result of circumstances of the present historical moment, circumstances that I suspect will change in the future as they have in the past. I think in the 1940's, in the 1950's, black people did not have a noticeably higher unemployment rate. They now have a much higher rate. They probably didn't have a noticeably higher crime rate. They now have a remarkably higher rate. Well, why are these changes occurring? It's a very important thing to look into, and there are lots of obvious theories; theories abound that you and I could list off, as to why it might have occurred. We don't have much evidence as to which theory is correct because people long ago decided they would stop discussing it.

LEN: One nationally syndicated columnist recently said that one of the reasons the crime rate was supposed to be so low during the great Depression in the 1930's was the fact that it was a widely shared experience, whereas now you have cities where economic affluence is surrounded by poverty.

WILSON: That is one of the obvious, possibly correct explanations. I have no reason to doubt it but I have to say that nobody has provided any evidence to support it either. It's just that, a plausible theory.

LEN: Taking the long view, in light of the fact that you

ing the flow of narcotics?

WILSON: Well, if you mean narcotics literally, that is to say physiologically addicting drugs such as heroin, most of the money should be spent preventing the drugs from ever entering the country — proper eradication of the problem overseas, breaking up vast illegal laboratories. It's disheartening to see the country inundated with vast quantities of imported drugs, yet we have a Drug Enforcement Administration that seems to be not getting any larger. The Coast Guard is not getting any larger very rapidly, and both are exposed to the budget cuts. Once the drugs are in this country and on the streets, the problems become infinitely more difficult, but they still have to be pursued. There are no simple solutions. We have to keep working at it.

LEN: There are some who say that regardless of how much Federal and local officials do — and they say things have improved in the last 10 to 15 years — one of the vexing problems about narcotics, as well as other forms of organized crime, is that for every 5 or 10 individuals you put away, there are 100 people to take their place, because it's so lucrative.

WILSON: That's right. You cannot end this as long as people want it. Some persons, I run into them all the time where I teach, are always discovering the rather simple-minded thought that if you only made drugs legal, take the profit out of it, that the problem would go away. I say it's a simple-minded view because it neglects the consequences that there would be far more addicts. The one thing that we know about drug abuse is that it grows exponentially as people come into social circles that expose them to the pleasant use of drugs.

Continued on Page 12

Hartford police chief, newspaper in war of words over morale

Continued from Page 3

met recently with the management and editors of the *Courant* and had presented them with evidence conflicting with their own, in the form of reduced officer sick time requests and reduced numbers of civilian complaints.

Sicaras said the *Courant's* editors "were convinced the reporter had fallen prey to six malcontents," referring to officers against whom Sicaras had taken some form of action.

That action was approved by the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration in a decision last June (LEN, July 13, 1981). Sicaras' findings of improved morale in the department, as well as evidence of improved police response to calls and a reduction of reported Part I crimes for the third quarter of last year were part of a report released last year (LEN, November 23, 1981).

Sicaras' version of what happened at the recent meeting between him and editors of the *Courant* was disputed, however, by the paper's city editor, David Burt, who, when told of Sicaras' contention that editors had admitted their reporter had been duped and that a new story was being researched, said, "That's his claim. We stand by our original story."

Sicaras also said that he knew of the existence of the "Hugo" stickers but that they were not in evidence at the department and that officials knew who had the stickers, although no administrative action would be taken against those suspected of having displayed the bumper emblems.

The Hartford police chief did not dispute that some officers had grievances against him or other members of the current police administration, but instead attempted to use that fact as evidence that his plan for improving the department was working.

Sicaras said the stickers "signaled to me in a very peculiar way that we're probably moving ahead, because I think Hugo meant do nothing, no discipline, and laissez-faire."

"I think that a signal by some people that they want to go back to that, I think compliments what the hell we're trying to do here," the chief continued. "You can't make all the changes we've made and not step on toes and not offend some people. Clearly I acknowledged that from day one, as I do now."

In his sole concession to the *Courant* story, Sicaras did indicate that some problems do exist on the force, although not on the level the *Courant* story portrayed. "Not everything is always rosy," he said. "We've got our had times as well."

Sicaras said the *Courant's* editors told him that part of the paper's problems have stemmed from a recent management change at the paper. The *Courant* was purchased by the Times-Mirror Company, a West Coast publishing conglomerate, and wholesale changes have been made at the paper on the editorial staff.

"The *Courant* was very candid to tell me that, that they've got some problems, some growing pains as well," Sicaras said.

Backed by citizen anger:

States fight drunk drivers

Continued from Page 1

after her 13-year-old daughter was struck and killed by a car whose driver had been drinking.

MADD, which had mounted a concerted lobbying effort in California's legislature to pass that state's new rules,

Baltimore police employ Ma Bell for incident reports

The Baltimore Police Department has joined the growing ranks of police forces that have inaugurated telephone services to take non-critical reports of incidents over the phone instead of automatically dispatching patrol units to the scene.

Spokesmen for the department told the *Baltimore Sun*, however, that police phone operators "will not argue" with citizens who specifically request that police come to the scene. Department officials say patrol units take an average of six minutes to respond to calls.

The phone response system is being inaugurated on a trial run in Baltimore during 9-to-5 working hours, Monday through Friday. Calls made to the department at other times will still be answered through the old system of automatic patrol unit response.

Among the types of incidents the department expects to handle through the new phone response system are calls to find autos not believed to be stolen, calls for advice, undelivered mail, lost property, and minor complaints about animals.

has now expanded its efforts to include approximately a dozen other states.

Other areas of the country report encouraging news in the fight against drunk driving as well. In Washington, D.C., where a threatened cutoff of Federal funds had temporarily halted a police task force created to apprehend drunk drivers, the money was just as quickly restored within days.

Federal officials had notified the District the funds would be halted since the city lacked the prerequisite driver education program in its high schools. But a city council member announced shortly after the Federal cutoff that a trust fund had been set up to establish the drunk driving course and after a hastily called meeting between Federal and local officials, the funds for the drunk driving police task force were restored.

The restoration of funds means that six officers working overtime on weekends — prime time for drunk driving activity — will be able to continue their assignments.

In Louisville, Kentucky, the chief District Court judge announced recently that he is doubling the usual \$100 fine imposed on drunk drivers who appear in his courtroom.

Jefferson District Judge Daniel Schneider told the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, "It's time to raise the fines to be a little more commensurate with the offense." He added that he hoped other judges would follow his lead.

"If I have a pet peeve in court, it's the drunken driver," Schneider told the *Kentucky paper*. "I'm not sure there are any answers. The only thing that I am sure of is that a \$100 fine is totally ridiculous."

Researchers dispute hypnosis' validity in courtroom settings

The use of hypnosis in the courtroom has surfaced again in the news, this time in Washington, D.C., where a psychiatrist told the recent annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that witnesses previously hypnotized by the police should not be allowed to testify in court because their recollections may have been altered by the people who hypnotized them.

Martin Orne, a psychiatrist, said such witnesses would come to believe the version of the authorities who hypnotized them rather than remembering what really happened.

His contention was disputed, however, by another hypnosis expert interviewed recently by *Law Enforcement News*. Dr. Robert W. Rieber, a psychology professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, said that Dr. Orne's claim about the dangers of hypnosis was "ambiguous and misleading." Rieber contended that hypnosis in and of itself is neither intrinsically useful or harmful, depending instead upon the competence and values of the hypnotist.

While Dr. Orne told the association meeting that hypnosis may be useful as a tool for police investigators, he cautioned that its use might coax witnesses into telling the police things that they are not certain about.

"At best, the evidence that hypnosis can significantly increase recall is highly controversial," the *Associated Press* quoted Dr. Orne as saying. "If the hypnotist has certain beliefs, he will create memories in the subject's mind."

Prof. Rieber said, however, that the important variable in the use of hypnosis is the subject's personality and what he called the subject's "degree of hypnotizability." Highly hypnotizable individuals, he said, are strongly susceptible to influences that may distort their memory no matter what their state of consciousness.

Dr. Orne told the scientific convention, meanwhile, that as many as 10,000 police had received some degree of hypnosis training and that its use has been spreading even though its effectiveness is in doubt.

The issue, according to Prof. Rieber, is how to provide adequate training to law enforcement officials as well as others in criminal justice who may engage in the practice.

Prof. Rieber also took issue with the statement of Prof. Elizabeth Loftus, a psychology and memory expert at the University of Washington, who said her research had shown that slyly worded questions could prompt witnesses to recall things that do not exist.

Prof. Rieber said that while there is a lack of knowledge in the field of memory, there is ample evidence to suggest that retrieval of information under hypnosis, when done properly by trained personnel, can be of value.

Two states join pact to fight interstate traffic violators

Interstate travelers who think they can avoid traffic summonses simply by crossing the border into another state had better reread the ticket and double-check their destination.

A group of 25 states and the District of Columbia have a collective agreement to respect and enforce each other's traffic rules and summonses. Nebraska and Iowa became the latest states to enter into the cooperative arrangement in the beginning of January, according to *Associated Press*.

As reported by AP, the Nebraska-Iowa agreement means the states will suspend the driver's license of anyone who has an unpaid summons more than thirty days old in any of the participating states.

Iowa and Nebraska join a roster of states that already includes: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

New Mexico is scheduled to join the list in April.

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Executive Protection Report

'Our job is to sound the alarm...'

Private security limits number of armed guards

Continued from Page 3

"There is a tendency toward taking weapons away from guards. Most are not really trained to handle weapons."

As an example, Hair noted that for many banks, using an armed guard can prove to be dangerous.

"Guns on the part of the guard tend to escalate the situation," he observed. "If you're a bank robber and you know they have armed guards, what's the first thing you are going to do? Try to take the guard's gun. Banks know this; they'd much rather protect the people. That's why you see many banks using bullet-proof glass around their tellers' windows, using cameras and sophisticated electronic equipment."

Joe Rosetti, who heads IBM's internal security force, said that his company keeps its guards unarmed. "The purpose of our guards is to sound the alarm," he said in a recent interview with Law Enforcement News. "Our people are basically proprietary guards; they are our own people. The few contracts that we have, we put that out as a requirement that they not be armed."

Rosetti said, however, that his company has a division in Washington, D.C., which handles negotiable government securities. "Under those circumstances we are required by statute to be armed," he said.

Some company officials indicated that a major concern in deciding whether to

arm a significant number of their guards is the amount of firearms training required by individual states. Training requirements vary widely from state to state with some, such as New York and California, mandating standards for gun possession that are as tough for security guards as they are for any other civilian seeking a gun permit.

In addition, officials noted that in many instances armed guards increased both the insurance premiums and the liability the companies faced as a result of a shooting incident. "Police are protected by the state; armed guards in most cases are not," noted Hair.

One company which severely limits the number of its guards that carry weapons is Guardmark Inc., a \$60 million-a-year firm based in Memphis. Its president, Ira A. Lipman, told the New York Times recently that he has turned away as much as \$1 million worth of business as a result of his refusal to use guards with weapons.

Lipman told the Times that his policy of using only unarmed people dates back to a 1979 incident in which one of his guards fatally shot a man in what started out as a small scuffle at a restaurant in Little Rock, Arkansas. Since then he said, his company has disarmed all but less than one-half of one percent of its force.

Security officials also note that a company's success in convincing a client not

to use armed guards can vary depending upon the region in which the client is located. Historically, the South and West have been more insistent on having their guards armed.

"In certain parts of the country a guard is perhaps not considered a guard unless he does have a firearm," said John Horan, head of the Committee of National Security Companies Inc., whose organization represents some of the larger security agencies such as Pinkerton and Guardmark.

Horan, who was formerly a general counsel and vice president of Pinkerton, said it was his experience that larger security companies are more cognizant of the need for adequate training for guards and, as a result, are generally more judicious in their deployment of armed personnel.

The desire of security firms to limit their guards' use of weapons dates back some time, Horan said, adding that many companies are now relying on a program of educating their guards in addition to pushing for stronger legislation.

"The model state statute that we would seek, where we have an opportunity to present our views, would be one which would call for a single licensing authority for our industry, and for the power to be conferred on that authority to issue permits and to require training and periodic retraining," he said.

The impact of ICAP: directed patrols show their worth in most trial runs

Continued from Page 7

apprehensions have been made by patrol officers in cases that probably would never have been investigated by detectives.

Today the emphasis of law enforcement operations must shift from acquiring more manpower and equipment to that of making better use of existing resources. Better management of the patrol and investigative process provides the most productive area for increasing the quality of arrests and prosecutions.

In this context, directed patrol opera-

tions are a prime example of integrating various functions within the police bureau to maximize available patrol resources and to utilize alternative concepts of service delivery that offer a significant potential for reducing serious crime. The patrol function is labor intensive and cost taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Consequently it is imperative that the patrol function be streamlined to provide the most service delivery possible. This is what elected officials expect, conscientious administrators pursue, and the public deserves.

EUROPEAN POLICING

The Law Enforcement News Interviews

edited, with an introduction by
Michael Balton

with a Preface by
P.J. Stead

In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and Great Britain. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on Law Enforcement News, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought provoking and controversial.

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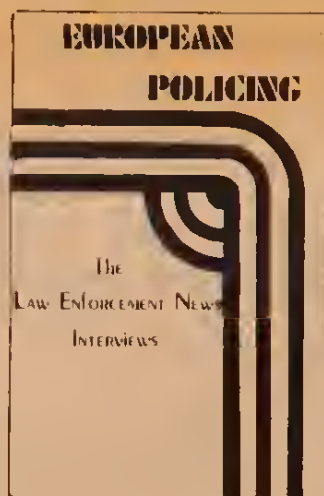
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James Q. Wilson on ATF: let them try to do their job

Continued from Page 10

Drug abuse spreads the way epidemics spread. You have to intercept it as close as possible to the source. We pay a high price in crime and loss of property and use of prison space as a result of crimes controlled by narcotics, knowing that people who want the drug and who will do a lot to get it are locked in cells. But the benefit of having paid that very high price is that we have kept the level of drug abuse at X instead of 10X. That's a very big gain, especially if you are a father.

LEN: Do you think that the government, in announcing that there were plans to eliminate ATF or DEA, or that it was under consideration, is sending out dangerous signals in this country?

WILSON: I don't think that they plan to eliminate DEA. I think they clearly are trying to create some mechanism, if they don't merge it into the FBI, at least they can coordinate a collateral unit of it, or make a subsidiary out of it. That may or may not have certain desirable or undesirable consequences. That remains to be seen, but I don't think anybody's talking about eliminating DEA.

ATF is a more complicated matter because it performs so many different functions. It performs a revenue function and a law enforcement function, and a lot can be said for putting its law enforcement function in the Justice Department and the revenue function in the Treasury. What I do find disturbing is the statements I hear in some quarters that the law enforcement functions of ATF ought to be cut back, because it's wrong to attempt at the Federal level the law that we have against guns. I think that's utter nonsense. If you look at the job that ATF does, no doubt they make some mistakes, arresting gun dealers who are buying or selling antiques, but their principal responsibility is still to intercept contraband guns, to prevent the importation into the United States of certain proscribed weapons, and I think they handle a major responsibility. I wish people would get off their backs and let them try to do it.

LEN: Finally, a question about the role the academic community should have in serving criminal justice. Do you feel the role as it presently exists is adequate, in terms of the criminal justice needs of this country?

WILSON: Well, it's a lot better than what it was when I started. Twenty years ago you could have named on the fingers of one thumb the people in the United States who had a serious interest in attempting to do what I think had never been investigated before, namely to evaluate the consequences of government programs and find out what works. The big exception to that was in the correctional area. We have a long tradition on that and a fairly good tradition of academic research in trying to evaluate the effects of correctional programs. With the exception of that, there wasn't really very much going on. Today there are, I think, several dozen well-qualified scholars who are available to evaluate programs to find out what works. That really ought to be our focus. I don't think we're very good at thinking up new ideas, and I don't think we're very good at telling the government what it ought to do, though we certainly never shrink from the opportunity (laughs). I think that what we do have at our disposal is a methodology, a reasonable degree of objectivity which will enable us to say to somebody, "Here's what happens if you do X rather than Y. We know this because we've seen you do these two things and we know X leads to this and Y leads to that." That needs to be done in policing, in prosecution, in sentencing and in corrections — in crime control across the board.

Supreme Court Briefs: biting the hand that defends the indigent

Continued from Page 5

Powell noted that the appellate court's decision had to be reversed because once a "lawyer has undertaken the representation of the accused, the duties and obligations are the same whether the lawyer is privately retained, appointed, or serving in a legal aid or defender program."

Support for the Supreme Court's decision to reverse was also found in the American Bar Association's Code of Professional Responsibility, Disciplinary Rule 5-107 (B), where it states that: "A lawyer shall not permit a person who recommends, employs, or pays him to render legal services for another to direct or regulate his professional judgment in rendering such legal services." Based upon this reasoning the Court could only reach the conclusion that a public defender does not act "under color of state of law" when performing the lawyer's traditional functions as an attorney for a defendant in a criminal proceeding.

The sole dissenter in this case was Justice Blackmun who, after apologizing for being in opposition to the rest of the Court, launched into a lengthy discourse. The essence of the dissent was the conclusion that "the presumption that a state employee acts under color of state law when exercising his official duties is not overridden by the public defender's ethical obligations to his client." (Polk County v. Dodson, No. 80-824, decision announced December 14, 1981.)

Appearing on the Court's Docket: Beepers on Private Airplane

An attorney from Odessa, Texas, has asked the Supreme Court to grant plenary review to decide several questions relating to the government's covert monitoring of a private airplane.

This case originated when the government obtained a warrant that authorized the monitoring of a private airplane through the use of an electronic beeper for 90 days. Pursuant to the warrant the government covertly entered the plane and installed the electronic tracking device.

In actuality the beeper was used to

monitor the plane for only 17 days, at which time the government discontinued use of the beeper since it had produced the needed information in this case. Reviewing the facts of this case, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit determined that the government's monitoring of the airplane for 17 days pursuant to a warrant was reasonable.

Among the questions which the Supreme Court has been asked to consider is whether the covert entry into the airplane and the use of the beeper constitute a "search" within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment. Also being asked of the Supreme Court is whether the warrant in this case was invalid because it authorized the monitoring for a 90-day period. (Cady v. United States, No. 81-814, petition for certiorari filed on October 29, 1981.)

Pen Registers

Two private attorneys from New York City have petitioned the Supreme Court to review a decision by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit involving pen registers — devices installed on telephone lines which make a recording of the number dialed from the monitored telephone. The pen register is not capable of recording the actual phone conversation or even guaranteeing that the telephone number dialed resulted in a connection.

Last May the Court of Appeals determined that no search warrant was required for installation of the device. The appellate court decision specifically stated that there was no warrant required whether the telephone company or the government acting alone made the installation. The appellate court cited the 1979 case of *Smith v. Maryland*, 442 U.S. 735, for its finding that there is no warrant required when the telephone company actually makes the installation.

Among the questions put before the Supreme Court is whether a search warrant is required to install a pen register when the government acts alone without the assistance of the telephone company. (Totisco v. United States, No. 81-805, petition for certiorari filed on October 2, 1981.)

See nationwide move to limit access to 'cop-killer' ammunition

Continued from Page 1

will eliminate any advantage the new vests were thought to bring.

One of the developers of the most commonly found "cop killer" bullets, known as "KTW's," told UPI recently, "We were very strict about selling the ammunition only to law enforcement agencies. We never sold to anyone else."

The bullet's name comes from the last names of its three originators, Dr. J. P. Kopsch, Dan Turcus, and Don Ward. Kopsch, a former coroner, runs the company that manufactures the bullets.

Dan Turcus, a former police lieutenant in Lorain, Ohio, is now retired and living in St. James City, Florida, while Don Ward is a former Lorain sheriff's deputy who worked as an investigator for Kopsch.

Turcus told UPI that the bullets were developed after the three recalled a shooting in which police bullets were "bouncing off the guy's car while he was shooting back at us." Turcus said the three decided to make the bullet that "gave cops the edge, something they

could fire from the pistols they already had and that would shoot right through a car."

But while the bullet's developers said it was the farthest thing from their minds at the time of the product's invention to have the ammunition sold over the counter, some say it's not that difficult to get "cop killer" bullets. One civilian, who asked not to be identified, told UPI that he was able to obtain a large number of the bullets from a California dealer without having to produce any identification.

What's On Your Mind?

Law Enforcement News wants to know. Send letters, commentaries, and think-pieces to the editor, and vent a little excess steam on the burning issues of the day. Address material to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

The Illinois Law Enforcement Foundation: pooling resources for better policing

An ambitious program to upgrade the skills of police administrators, improve cooperation between police and private security agencies and advance crime prevention will get under way in Illinois this spring, the work of the new Law Enforcement Foundation of Illinois.

An offshoot of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, the foundation is the second to be set up by a state chiefs association. The first was established in 1980 in Connecticut.

The Illinois foundation has been in the works for several months and was formally incorporated in December. It expects to get off to a fast start with three major programs early this year, according to Ivan L. Schraeder, who is executive director of both the foundation and the Illinois chiefs association. The first will be an executive development program for law enforcement managerial personnel. "It will be an intensive, high-quality effort to sharpen their skills as managers, as opposed to policing skills," Schraeder said. The first of these programs will probably be held in the spring.

Second on the foundation's agenda is a symposium to improve cooperation between public law enforcement and corporate security administrators, the better to combat crime in the workplace and across corporate lines. "We hope to identify successful cooperative programs that have been in place for several years and also to bring the two communities together and set up a working relationship between them," Schraeder said.

The third program, meanwhile, aims at centralizing information about crime prevention in Illinois. "Even after 10 years of the Federal Government throwing money at this area, we still don't have a central clearinghouse on crime prevention in Illinois," Schraeder observed. "We know that many law enforcement agencies in the state have excellent programs," he added, "and we want to collect information about them and assist other departments in putting successful programs into effect. Then, if we get a call from a chief who says he has a burglary problem in his community, we can point him toward six other communities that have had successful programs for that area."

The foundation also hopes later to be able to send experts to assist in setting up crime prevention programs. The first step toward a central data bank on crime prevention will be a mailing to law enforcement agencies asking about current programs.

Also on the drawing board is a series of publications to keep police administrators informed about technological developments, legal issues and other matters of police science. The first one, devoted to the legal issues involved in police management, is scheduled for the first quarter of this year. Further down the road, the Illinois foundation plans to sponsor educational programs and provide college and technical school scholarships for law enforcement and security personnel and their dependents. In addition, it expects to establish and administer an Executive Institute in Law Enforcement Management.

Initial funding for the Law Enforcement Foundation of Illinois has come from corporate and foundation grants. At the end of the year, Schraeder said, the foundation had received about \$120,000 toward its goal of \$300,000 by July 1 for its startup activities. He estimated that about \$100,000 would be needed for the foundation's maiden programs and administration. "We hope to be able to keep registration fees down for our symposiums," he said, "because police agencies have had budget cut-backs and so we want to underwrite as much of the cost as possible."

The foundation is governed by a nine-member board of directors. The bylaws call for five of the directors to come from the private sector because major funding is coming from corporations. The board's first chairman is Dean Thomas, executive vice president of Moormans Manufacturing Co. of Quincy. The vice chairman is Peoria's Superintendent of Police, Allen H. Andrews, and the secretary-treasurer is Percy W. Johnston, a senior vice president of the Illinois Gulf Central Railroad. Other members of the foundation's braintrust include Art Tyrrell, director of public affairs of the Materials Service Corp., Chicago; Loren M. Bussert, corporate security manager of Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria; Charles Botkin, director of corporate security of Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago; Broadview Police Chief James Tepper; Cahokia Police Chief Mearl Justus, and Chicago Superintendent of Police Richard Brzezczek.

In setting up their foundations, the Illinois and Connecticut Chiefs of Police Associations have moved into the vanguard of efforts to enhance the management skills of command officers and improve law enforcement generally — an example that might well be copied by other states. In these days of tight budgets in both the public and private sectors, pooling resources and expertise for the benefit of all law enforcement and security managers is bound to result in better management and closer cooperation between agencies.

Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.

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JOBS

Temporary Teaching Position. The Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas has announced the availability of a temporary assistant professorship position beginning in fall 1982, with what the school calls the "very good probability" for reappointment should the position's budget be approved. Responsibilities for the position include 12 hours of teaching per semester, serving as adviser to criminal justice majors, serving on department and university committees as well as the expectation that the appointee will be active in research and professional activities.

Applicants should have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a closely related field, but the school is also considering "well qualified" ABD's. A minimum of a master's degree in criminal justice or closely related field is expected. Also, teaching experience, research and publications in criminal justice are preferred. Starting date for the appointment is August 25, 1982. Salary is listed as competitive, with what are described as "excellent" fringe benefits and the general availability of summer teaching.

Applicants should submit a letter of application, an official transcript, a detailed resume and three letters of recommendation on academic qualifications, teaching ability, professional experiences and productivity. Send applications to: Dr. David L. Carter, Head, Department of Criminal Justice, Pan American University, Edinburg, TX 78539, phone number (512) 381-3566. Closing date for applications is April 2, 1982.

Criminal Justice Lecturer. The California State University (Fresno) has announced an opening in the faculty of its department of criminology for a temporary lecturer, with the possibility of appointment for a second year, beginning with the 1982-83 academic year. The position entails teaching both graduate and undergraduate courses in a range of law enforcement areas, including

justice administration, organization and administration, comparative policing, criminal evidence, interrogation and investigation. Exact assignment will depend on department needs, with 12 semester units expected, primarily in the undergraduate area.

Candidates should have at least a master's degree in criminal justice or related field, with J.D. or Ph.D. degrees in fields closely related to justice administration preferred. Candidates with teaching and other professional experience are preferred. Salary is dependent on academic qualifications and professional performance.

Applicants should write or call the department chairman to find out exact application procedures. Write: Dr. Charles W. Dean, Chairman, Department of Criminology, California State University, Fresno, CA 93740, or call (209) 294-2305. Application deadline is February 1, 1982.

Police Officer. The town of Burlington, North Carolina, is hiring officers in January and July 1982. Starting salary is \$12,050 to \$12,350, with top pay from \$15,408 to \$16,008 annually depending upon education level. Benefits include 9 holidays, 12 sick days, and 12 or more vacation days per year. All uniforms, leather and weapons are furnished. Requirements include the following: applicants should be 20 years of age or older, be a high school graduate, with college preferred, be in good physical condition, good vision and good moral character. Applicants must pass a written aptitude test, a physical agility test, a polygraph exam, a physical exam and an intensive background investigation. Send resumes to: Personnel Department, City of Burlington, P.O. Box 1358, Burlington, NC 27215.

Associate or Full Professor, Forensic Chemistry/Toxicology. The College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University is seeking a qualified individual to

teach graduate and undergraduate courses, supervise M.S. papers and Ph.D. theses in forensic chemistry and toxicology, carry on original academic research in an area of forensic chemistry (preferably forensic toxicology) and participate in raising funds for such research.

Qualifications include a Ph.D. in chemistry, medicinal chemistry or a related field; research experience in toxicology required. Applicants should have established research programs in the chosen field. Salary range is negotiable, depending upon professional experience and accomplishments.

Please send resumes to: Dean Robert Croatti, College of Criminal Justice, Room 144 Knowles-Volpe Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115.

Police Officers. Immediate openings in the Tampa, Florida, police department. Candidates should be between 21 and 30 years of age, possess a high school diploma or equivalent, U.S. citizenship, and a valid Florida driver's license. A background investigation will be required. Base salary range is between \$14,409 and \$19,006 with a comprehensive benefits package, including a 20-year retirement plan. Send inquiries to: Tampa Police Department, Personnel Section, 170 N. Tampa St., Tampa FL 33602. Telephone: (813) 223-8476.

Police Officer. Applications are being accepted for the East Los Angeles suburban community of Alhambra, California. Monthly salary range is \$1786-\$2170, with applicant entrance at any level depending upon experience and qualifications. Applicant must be 22-44 years of age at the time of application, possess a high school diploma or equivalent and have a minimum of one year experience. The applicant must also pass an oral interview, physical, medical and psychological tests and an intensive background investigation. Applications are accepted on a continuous basis and can be obtained from: Alhambra Police Department, Training Section, 220 W. Woodward Ave., Alhambra, CA 91801.

Dean of Graduate Studies

**John Jay College of Criminal Justice
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John Jay College is seeking, for September 1982, a Dean of Graduate Studies. Candidates for the position should evidence academic and scholarly distinction, administrative experience and capacity, leadership ability, and standing in the field of criminal justice.

The Dean of Graduate Studies is responsible for the Master's Programs in Criminal Justice, Forensic Science, Public Administration, and Forensic Psychology at John Jay College.

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The Doctoral and Master's Programs at John Jay College currently enroll 600 students. The Doctoral Program is in its first year and a major responsibility of the new Dean will be the further development of the Program.

Please send curriculum by February 10, 1982, to: President Gerald W. Lynch, Chairman, Search Committee, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56 Street, New York, New York 10019.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

MARCH

- 1-2. **Major Case Investigation Seminar**. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further information, contact: Mr. John Garcia, Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.
- 1-1. **Injury And Death Investigation Course**. Presented by the University of South Florida. Fee: \$225. For further information, contact: Dr. Leonard Terrin, Department of Criminal Justice, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620. Telephone: (813) 974-2815.
- 1-5. **Firearms Instructor Course**. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, MA. Fee: \$425. For more information, contact: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.
- 3-4. **Fuel Efficiency Driving Instructor Course**. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$200. For further details, contact: Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4566 St. Johns Bluff Rd. South Jacksonville, FL 32216.
- 3-4. **Rape Investigation Course**. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$425. For further details, contact: Case Western Reserve University, Center for Criminal Justice, 11075 E. Blvd. Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.
- 4-5. **Use and Abuse of Hypnosis in Criminal Justice Seminar**. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, consult: March 1-2.
6. **Police Hiring: Background Investigation Course**. Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$135. For further details, consult: The Pennsylvania State University, Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802.
- 8-10. **Legal Aspects of Private Security**. Sponsored by Anderson Publishing Co. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$295. For further information, contact: Security Conference, Anderson Publishing Co., 646 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45201.
- 8-11. **Narcotics Investigation Course**. Presented by Case Western Reserve University. For further details, see: March 3-4.
- 8-12. **Arson Investigation Seminar for Public Safety Agencies**. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350. For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.
- 8-19. **Jail Operations Course**. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further details, contact: Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.
- 9-12. **State Police Training Directors' Seminar**. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$100. For further details, see: March 3-4.
- 13-May 22. **Certified Protection Professional Seminar**. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further information, see: March 1-2.
18. **International Criminal Justice Speakers' Consortium**. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For further details, see: March 1-2.
- 15-18. **Interviewing And Interrogation Techniques Course**. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$310. For further details, see: March 8-12.
- 15-19. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Course**. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For more information, see: March 3-4.

15-35. **Crimes Against Property Course**. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. For further details, contact: Kenneth A. Bragg, Director, 2001 Kurt Street, Eustis, FL 32726. Telephone: (904) 357-8222.

16-18. **Police Discipline Course**. Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$250. For further information, see: March 6.

16-18. **Technical Accident Investigation Retraining Seminar**. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For further details, see: March 8-12.

17-19. **Contemporary Issues in Police Administration Seminar**. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For further information, contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, Texas 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2394.

17-19. **Post Shooting Trauma Course**. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, MA. Fee: \$250. For further details, see: March 1-5.

20-21. **Techniques in Law Enforcement Program**. Presented by Davis Clark & Associates. To be held in Turlock, CA. For further details, see: contact: Mr. Marc Bradshaw, Program Coordinator, Davis Clark & Associates, P.O. Box 6524, Modesto, CA 95355. Telephone: (209) 577-5020.

21-26. **5th Annual International Homicide Seminar**. Sponsored by The Southeastern Ohio Regional Crime Laboratory and Hocking Technical College. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$35. For more information, call: (614) 753-3591, ext. 267.

22-26. **Police Instructor's Course**. Presented by The Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$100. For further details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: 381-0681.

22-May 22. **Basic Police School Course**. Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$475. For further details, see: March 3-4.

22-April 2. **Police Supervisor In-Service Training Institute Course**. Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$650. For further details, see: March 6.

23-24. **Street Survival Seminar**. Presented by Calibre Press. Sponsored by the Hennepin County Chiefs of Police. To be held in Bloomington, MN. Fee: \$50. For further information, contact: Sgt. J.C. Mitchell, Brookfield Police Department, Box 21, 6844 Strimbu Drive, Brookfield, OH 44403.

23-26. **The Field Training Officer Course**. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295. For further details, see: March 3-4.

23-27. **Annual Meeting of The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences**. To be held in Louisville, KY. For more information, consult: Dr. Robert G. Culbertson, President, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

24-26. **Annual Meeting of Alpha Phi Sigma, The National Criminal Justice Honor Society**. For additional information, contact: Bruce Wolford, 101 Stratton Building, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475. Telephone: (606) 822-1394.

27-28. **Street Survival Seminar**. Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Boston, MA. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: March 23-24.

29-30. **Juvenile Officer Seminar**. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 1-2.

29-April 2. **Advanced Officer Course**. Presented by Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further details, see: March 8-19.

29-April 9. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction Course**. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$495. For further details, see: March 3-4.

31. **Interviewing Techniques for Law Enforcement and Private Security Seminar**. Presented by The University of Tennessee, Department of Conferences. For further details, contact: The Department of Conferences, University of Tennessee, 2019 Terrace, Knoxville, TN 37916.

APRIL

4-8. **Responses To Mass Violence, Options and Alternatives Program**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. To be held in Gatlinburg, TN. For further information, contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

5-6. **Hostage Recovery and Debriefing/Correctional Facilities Workshop**. Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$250. For further details, see: March 6.

5-6. **Drug Abuse and Work Place Seminar**. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 1-2.

5-7. **Police Rungmaster Course**. Presented by Davis Clark & Associates. For further details, see: March 20-21.

5-7. **Officer Survival Course**. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$275. For further details, see: March 1-5.

5-16. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction Seminar**. Presented by The Traffic Institute. For further details, see: March 8-12.

5-30. **Basic Crime Prevention Theory and Practice Course**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$900. For further details, contact: National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292.

13-15. **Police Traffic Radar Course**. Presented by The Traffic Institute. For further information, see: March 8-12.

18-21. **The 11th Annual Conference of the Middle Atlantic States Correctional Association**. To be held in Swan Lake, NY. For more information, contact: MASCA, P.O. Box 1514, Camden, NJ 08101.

19-20. **Police & The Media Seminar**. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 1-2.

19-21. **A.S.I.S. Security Course**. Presented by The American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in London. Fee: \$595 for members, \$650 for non-members. For further details, contact: American Society for Industrial Security, 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 231-7887.

19-21. **Basic Arson Investigation Seminar**. Presented by The University of Tennessee, Department of Conferences. For further details, see: March 31.

19-23. **Analysis of Law Enforcement Data Seminar**. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295. For further details, see: March 3-4.

19-23. **Police Work With Juveniles Course**. Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$175. For further details, see: March 3-4.

19-29. **Traffic Homicide Investigation Seminar**. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. For further details, see: March 15-25.

19-30. **Analysis of Law Enforcement Data Course**. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, see: March 3-4.

19-May 11. **School of Police Supervision Program**. Presented by The Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For further details, see: March 17-19.

22-23. **Cutback Management in Corrections Seminar**. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 1-2.

22-25. **Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar**. Presented by The Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. Tuition: \$475. For further details, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc., 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90040. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

22-25. **Police Ethics Seminar**. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 1-2.

23-24. **1982 Annual Meeting of Security Educators**. Presented by The Academy of Security Educators and Trainers. To be held in Ft. Washington, PA. Fee: \$25. For more information, contact: Mr. Joseph Chernick, USAFIC, P.O. Box 136, Wyncote, PA 19095.

25-29. **Dual Seminars: "The Probation Officer in Juvenile Court" and "Case Management in Juvenile Justice"**. Presented by National College of Juvenile Justice. For further details, contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.

26-30. **Supervision of Personnel Course**. Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$175. For further details, see: March 3-4.

26-May 1. **Executive Correctional Management Course**. Presented by the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners. To be held in Philadelphia, PA. For more details, consult: The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, 1012 14th Street, N.W., Suite 403, Washington, DC 20005.

26-May 8. **Institute for Jail Management and Development Course**. Presented by The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners. To be held in Boulder, CO. For further details, see: April 26-May 1.

29-30. **Appraising Employee Performance Seminar**. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further information, see: March 1-2.

MAY

3-4. **Art Theft Seminar**. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, see: March 1-2.

3-7. **The Medicolegal Death Investigator Training Course**. Presented by St. Louis University School of Medicine, Mary Ann Ernst, Forensic & Environmental Pathology, 1402 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104.

4-6. **Officer Survival Seminar**. Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$125. To be held in Cleveland, OH. For further details, see: March 3-4.

4-7. **Progressive Application of Research and Planning in the Criminal Justice System Seminar**. Presented by The Association of Police Planning & Research Officers (APPRO). For further information, contact: David Henderson, Publicity Chairman, APPRO, P.O. Box 5907, Santa Monica, CA 90405. Telephone: (213) 394-5411.

7. **New Criminal Code Program**. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$175. For further details, see: March 3-4.

10-21. **At-Sea Traffic Investigation Seminar**. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. For further details, see: March 3-4.

14. **Arrest Issues Program**. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$60. For further details, see: March 3-4.

17-21. **Advanced Security Management Program**. Presented by American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia. Fee: \$595. For further details, consult: American Society for Industrial Security, 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006.

22-23. **Techniques for Law Enforcement Course**. Presented by Davis Clark & Associates. For further details, see: March 20-21.

23-26. **Dispositional Alternatives for the Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender**. Presented by National College of Juvenile Justice. To be held in San Diego, CA. For further details, see: April 25-29.



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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

January 25, 1982

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Law Enforcement News
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The long view:
Harvard professor
James Q. Wilson has been
a keen observer of the
criminal justice scene
for two decades, from a
wide variety of key posts.
He shares some of his
unique insights in a
special LEN interview,
on Page 8.

Also in this issue:

The ICAP Story: implementing a directed patrol program	1	problem: "Yes you do," says the local newspaper	3
Bulletproof vests are no match for a deadly 'cop-killer' bullet on the market	1	People & Places	4
NewsBriefs	2	Supreme Court Briefs	5
Security firms practice arms control	3	The debate over using hypnosis in criminal justice waxes hotter	11
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		Job opportunities	14
		Upcoming events	15

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